

THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

Kidnaping of a Thief by an Oregon Sheriff at Fresno.

A VERY BOLD STRATAGEM

The Officer Prevents the Escape of a Criminal by Quick Action.

OUTWITTING OF ATTORNEYS.

A Writ of Habeas Corpus Secures Freedom to a Prisoner for Only a Brief Time.

FRESNO, Cal., March 15.—Charles Henderson was here to-day by Deputy Sheriff Sears of Oregon, who had been sent down to get Henderson, who is wanted in Oregon for larceny.

Henderson has been in this city for some time, and when he was arrested by the known Governor Budd issued a warrant for his arrest on the requisition of the Governor of Oregon. The man was arrested here two days ago, and he immediately swore out an application for a writ of habeas corpus. He was taken before Judge E. W. Risley of the Superior Court, who continued his case until to-day in order that the necessary papers might come from Governor Budd.

This afternoon Henderson was again taken into court, and after a long argument by his attorneys his release was granted on a technicality. Henderson left the courtroom, accompanied by Deputy Sheriff Sears. When they reached the place where Sears' buggy was standing, the Deputy Sheriff seized Henderson, hurriedly forced him into the vehicle and drove madly off. Henderson's attorneys quickly swore out an application for another writ of habeas corpus, but it was impossible to serve it, as the Oregon officer had escaped with his prisoner.

IRRIGATION TAX CASE.

Suit to Prevent Collection of a Heavy Assessment in Sunset District.

FRESNO, March 15.—The collection of taxes in the Sunset Irrigation District, the largest in the State, will be fought in the courts.

At the last election of directors and other officers of the district the element in favor of building the proposed canal and making other expensive improvements elected their ticket, and the Tax Collector, C. O. James, was preparing to sell different holdings for delinquent taxes, which amounted to about \$15,000. The assessment was a heavy one, and its collection was resisted on the ground that the list of delinquent lands had not been made out in proper form.

A. J. Arndson was to-day granted an injunction by Judge J. R. Webb of the Superior Court, restraining Tax Collector James from selling any lands until April 23. This is the first step in what promises to be a bitter fight for the disorganization of the district.

Bogus Petrifaction-Dealers' Case.

FRESNO, March 15.—The preliminary examination of H. K. Lemmon and G. H. Woods, who are charged with having sold an imitation of a petrified human body to R. V. Dargatz, was to-day continued until next week. P. D. Bozeman, who made the figure, testified that it was only one of four that he had manufactured.

DEBS AT SPOKANE.

The Strike Leader Indicates the Future Policy of the A. R. U.

SPOKANE, Wash., March 15.—Eugene Debs, president of the American Railway Union, lectured to-night before a big audience at the Auditorium. He declared his conviction that strikes could only result in a failure, and that henceforth the union will work along political lines.

"There can be no permanent or satisfactory solution of this railroad question," he said, "until the Government takes possession of the railroads and runs them in the interest of the people. Our recent experiences have demonstrated that defeat is inevitable. Just as soon as a strike is inaugurated disturbances will occur. Courts will be applied to, injunctions and mandamus will be issued, and the leaders will be arrested and thrown into jail. Then the strike will be easily broken. I tell you a strike cannot succeed when it is against the United States Government."

"What is your private income?" was asked.

"I have not got a dollar. I own my home, that is all."

Mr. Debs will leave for Seattle over the Great Northern at 7 o'clock in the morning. He will visit Tacoma and Portland and go through to California.

Suing for Subsidy Payments.

TACOMA, Wash., March 15.—Richard Brown, H. G. Hamilton, B. M. Campbell and M. H. Evans, owners of the new rolling-mill at Lakewood, have brought suit to recover \$22,500 of the \$25,000 subsidy promised them. The defendants are prominent citizens. The money under the agreement was to be paid in monthly sums of \$2500 on the presentation of the expense bills. The plaintiffs allege that only \$2500 has been paid on the subsidy.

Court-Martial Called at Vancouver.

PORTLAND, Or., March 15.—A general court-martial has been called at Vancouver Barracks and it is understood that one of the cases to come before it is that of Lieutenant E. L. Loveridge, Fourteenth Infantry, United States Army, on a charge of drunkenness. Lieutenant Loveridge was recently promoted from second lieutenant in the Eleventh Infantry to be first lieutenant in the Fourteenth.

The Oregon Receivership Case.

PORTLAND, Or., March 15.—Argument in the demurrer in the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern receivership was concluded to-day. A decision on the demurrer will be announced Monday.

Fatal Accident at San Diego.

SAN DIEGO, March 15.—H. H. Voss, a resident of this city, was run over and

killed by an electric car this evening under the very eyes of his wife and three children, who were waiting for him. He was on the front end of the car and dismounted while it was in motion, falling directly in front, where he was badly mangled.

THE UNKNOWN DEAD AT VALLEJO

Body of a Laborer Found Floating Near Mare Island.

VALLEJO, March 15.—As Quinton Kane, a boatman, was rowing past the magazine wharf at the navy-yard this afternoon he saw a pair of hands protruding from the water, and on investigation found the body of a man. He made fast to the body and towed it to the wharf, where he tied it, and sent for Coroner Trull, who went to the yard and brought the body to this side, where the inquest was held to-night.

The body is evidently that of a longshoreman, who was about 45 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches in height and weighing 200 pounds. The body was dressed in blue overalls and jumper. In the pockets of the clothing an empty snuff-box, white-handled jack-knife, a purse containing five cents and a small key for a satchel were found.

The remains were not identified and will be buried to-morrow afternoon, unless word is received by Coroner Trull to hold the body for identification. No scars or marks of any description were on the body.

SAN RAFAEL'S LITTLE HERO.

A SIX-YEAR-OLD BOY WARNS A TRAIN OF IMPENDING DANGER.

SIGNALS THE ENGINEER AT NIGHT WITH A RED LANTERN.

SAN RAFAEL, March 15.—Joseph Rielly, aged 6 years, is San Rafael's little hero, and he earned the title last night by warning a freight-train of danger.

As the San Francisco and North Pacific Coast freight-train, consisting of forty cars, was coming on the down grade, near the trestle bridge, about 100 yards from the depot last night at 9:30, the engineer saw a red light ahead of him on the trestle and managed to stop the train within twenty yards of the signal. He was informed by little Joseph Rielly that there was a buggy turned upward on the trestle and that the driver, A. B. Moretti, and the horse were in the creek. The horse and driver were rescued unhurt. Little Joe was in bed when he heard the clatter of hoofs on the trestle and knowing that the sound was unusual he sprang out of bed, lit the lantern and ran to warn the approaching train. The horse had become unmanageable and had run away, finally getting on the trestle, and there wrecking the buggy.

ZELLAR WILL CONTEST ENDS.

A Compromise Between the Contestant and the Proponents.

SAN RAFAEL, March 15.—The contest of the will of Sophia Zellar came to a sudden termination this morning by a compromise between Mrs. J. F. Jordan and Mrs. Rosaline Vater, the legatees under the will, and Herman Zellar of Healdsburg, the husband of the deceased, who was left only \$1 in the will. The particulars of the compromise were not made known, but it is understood that Mrs. Jordan and Mrs. Vater conceded \$10,000 and the costs of the suit to contestant. Mrs. Jordan had been bequeathed \$20,000 by Mrs. Zellar.

Death of Three Well-Known Citizens.

SAN RAFAEL, March 15.—John Franetta, a well-known citizen of San Francisco, who was engaged in the wholesale liquor business, died last night at 11 o'clock. Mr. Franetta came to make his home in San Rafael about ten years ago and engaged in the liquor business here. A few years ago he disposed of his business and invested in real estate. He leaves a widow, two daughters and one son, who is engaged in business in Guatemala. Mr. Franetta had a host of friends. He was a member of the Masonic order. He was aged 62 years, and was a native of Russia. James Peter Christensen, the well-known real estate and insurance agent of the firm of Wood, Christensen & Co., also interested in the Pioneer Mill and Lumber Company, died this morning at 8 o'clock in San Francisco. He leaves a widow and one son. Mr. Christensen has been in San Rafael for over twenty years. He was 47 years of age and a native of Denmark.

G. A. Jacob, a prominent Republican in local and San Francisco politics, died here to-day aged 44 years. He was the proprietor of a saloon in San Francisco. He leaves a widow and six children.

Engineer James Welsh Dead.

SACRAMENTO, March 15.—James Welsh, a well-known citizen, who has resided in Sacramento for upward of thirty years, was found dead in his room at the residence of Mrs. Dalton this evening. Mr. Welsh was well-to-do, having followed the occupation of engineer on the Sacramento River boats for years. The cause of his death will probably not be ascertained until after the Coroner's inquest is held.

Burglars in Napa.

SACRAMENTO, March 15.—Two burglars effected an entrance through a window into the residence of Mrs. Emily James on Callistoga avenue, at 2 o'clock this morning. They were heard coming in, however, and were scared off before securing any booty. The marauders are supposed to have been tramps.

THE BRIBE INQUIRY.

Senator Biggy Recites His Accusations Under Oath.

DUNN AS A FINANCIER.

An Allegation That He Was Introducing "Cinch" Bills for Gain.

CORROBORATIVE EVIDENCE.

Tendency of the Committee to Prevent the Possible Lexowing of the Senate.

SACRAMENTO, March 15.—Senator Biggy swore before the Senate investigating committee to-night that Dunn tried to induce him to enter into a combination of twenty-three Senators for the revenue that might be collected out of the railroad and corporation "cinch" bills.

Dunn swore that Biggy's statement was false.

Julius Kahn swore that Dunn told him

been admitted to-night if Attorney Foote had not skillfully so stated the fact that it was almost forced on the committee in spite of its rule to follow procedure in courts of justice.

The Legislature talked of Lexowing San Francisco. What does it think of Lexowing itself?

The committee's verdict, which may be "Not proven," will be returned to the Senate to-morrow.

Senator Simpson, chairman of the Investigating Committee, read the statement made by Senator Biggy, which led to the investigation, when the committee met to-night. The Judiciary Committee room was thronged with a crowd of the curious.

Attorneys W. W. Foote, Joseph Nougues, Julius Kahn and J. J. Dwyer appeared for Senator Biggy, and Congressman Grove L. Johnson announced that he had been engaged to defend Senator Dunn. H. M. La Rue, chairman of the Grand Jury of Sacramento County was an interested listener during the proceedings.

Attorney Foote asked if any course of proceedings had been mapped out. Chairman Simpson answered that the rules observed in courts of justice would be followed. The brief time allowed only the hearing of the charge against Senator Dunn.

"Are you sitting as a judicial body and not as an investigating committee?" asked Attorney Foote.

"No, sir," Senator Simpson declared, and then said that Senator Biggy should make out his case first, but that the committee would hear other evidence than Biggy's statement.

Attorney Foote asked if the charge would be confined and restricted to its application to Senator Dunn.

In reply to a question as to whether the

GOV. BUDD WILL SIGN

Sanctions the Valley Road Terminal Measure.

NO HITCH WILL OCCUR.

All That the Bill Asks Is for a Lease of Lands on the Water Front.

THERE WILL BE SAFEGUARDS.

The Executive Sees No Objection to the Proposition Sanctioned by the Legislature.

SACRAMENTO, March 15.—"I shall sign the bill." That is Governor Budd's answer to the sensational story in one San Francisco morning paper that he would not act favorably on the bill to permit the leasing of water-front lands for terminal facilities by the San Francisco and San Joaquin Railroad Company and his reply to the editorial advice not to do so which

sign it," said Mr. Spreckels, "and you may rest assured that he will do as he has promised. Everything is moving along nicely and we apparently have clear sailing before us."

Engineer Storey finds that the work of attending to the numerous applications for work which have flooded the office of Mr. Spreckels for weeks past has in a large measure been shifted to his shoulders. It might be well to state in this connection that Mr. Storey has all the men he requires, and that applications of this character are useless.

It is stated that the first shipment of rails for the new road will leave New York on April 1 and will consist of 2000 tons. It is believed the trip around Cape Horn can be made easily in seventy days, if no unfavorable weather is encountered. This probable order of 80,000 tons of rails has had a marked effect in the East, where this



W. B. Storey Jr., Chief Engineer of the Valley Road.
(From a photograph.)

particular line of business has been exceedingly dull, and manufacturers look upon it as in the nature of a sign of revival in business throughout the whole country.

Several members of the Pacific Stock Exchange subscribed to the capital stock of the road yesterday, and it is expected that a substantial amount will be secured when all the members have been heard from.

Some criticism was indulged in yesterday among projectors of the new line regarding the position of Stockton in the matter of subscriptions to stock, and a comparison with the attitude of San Jose was made which was not at all favorable to the former. Stockton plainly states that her subscription to stock is contingent upon the main line passing through that city, while San Jose says either the main line or a branch will be acceptable there.

TO REWARD HONESTY.

Those Who Stood by the Valley Road to Be Commended.

A proposition has been set on foot by Mr. William Fahey of this city looking to a grand reception of the representatives in the Legislature who stood with the people in the recent vote on the bill giving to the State a competing line of railroad through the San Joaquin Valley.

The idea is to appoint committees, which are to formulate a plan to demonstrate public approval of faithful services from public servants.

"I believe," said Mr. Fahey, "that this matter should be taken up right now, and that the people should show their appreciation of these men whom they sent to the Legislature to do them honest service."

"In this case the city and the State have received a great benefit through a very small majority. When that majority arrives at the ferry-landing of this city I believe they should be welcomed with great acclaim. Metropolitan Hall or some other place should be hired and speakers invited to proclaim the sentiments of the people in regard to the men who stood by them in the hour of trial."

"The committees should all be at the ferry landing to meet the statesmen as they come off the boat, and march with them through the streets with banners and transparencies. The names of the representatives should be displayed in a most prominent manner."

BUREAU OF HIGHWAYS.

THE BILL PASSES AND NOW GOES TO THE GOVERNOR.

SACRAMENTO, March 15.—Quite a fight was made in the Assembly to-day against the bill authorizing the appointment of a Bureau of Highways consisting of three members at \$3000 a year. This commission is empowered to gather statistics as to the condition of the roads in each county and to advise with the various Boards of Supervisors as to the best methods to be employed in roadmaking. They are also to superintend the distribution of the powdered trap rock for roads from Folsom. They are, of course, empowered to employ clerks, and altogether \$31,000 is appropriated for their use in the next two years.

The commission is a necessary one. It is the direct result of the good roads convention, and the provisions of the bill were decided upon after long discussion, as the members of the committee realized that commissions were in disfavor.

Bledsoe, Belshaw, Dr. Glass and Spencer opposed the bill on the ground of economy, while the friends of the measure urged that it would be economy to pass it, and the bill was sent to the Governor by a vote of 46 to 23.

Conviction of a Madera Murderer.

MADERA, March 15.—The jury in the trial of Jim Hanlip, an Indian, for the murder of Pasquale Milesi, brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree, with a life sentence late last night.

WOMEN MAY NOT VOTE

The Equal Suffrage Bill Given Its Quietus in the Senate.

AN UNEXPECTED DEFEAT

Favorable Action Followed by Reconsideration and an Adverse Vote.

TEACHERS WIN THEIR FIGHT.

Passage of the Pension Measure After a Long and Stubborn Contest by Opponents.

SACRAMENTO, March 15.—The woman suffrage bill passed away to-day. It died in the Senate.

Equal suffrage gained a victory in the Senate to-day, but its advocates were so elated that they threw discretion aside, and the result was reconsideration and defeat. Some days ago the Senate destroyed the purpose of an Assembly bill to give suffrage to women by inserting the word "male" in the bill. The Assembly refused to accept the amendment.

In an unguarded hour to-day the bill came back to the Senate, and the Senate receded from its amendment. This gave suffrage to women. When the opponents of equal suffrage realized the fact they raised a storm of protest, and a motion to reconsider was carried. Then the vote was taken again on the motion that the Senate recede from its amendment. The equal suffragists were routed by the following vote:

Ayes—Andrus, Denison, Earl, Franck, Gleaves, Hart, Holloway, Hoyt, Langford, Mahoney, McGowan, Orr, Pedlar, Seymour, Smith, Voorheis—16.

Noes—Arms, Arms, Beard, Bert, Burke, Dunn, Fay, Flint, Gessford, Henderson, Linder, Martin, Mathews, McAllister, Seawell, Shine, Shippee, Whitcomb, Withington—19.

Absent or declined to vote—Biggy, Ford, Mitchell, Simpson, Toner—5.

This virtually disposes of the bill at this session.

At the afternoon session the teachers' pension bill came up for consideration. The bill, which is No. 736, introduced by Ewing, passed the Assembly last night.

Senator Mathews attacked the measure. He was followed by Senator Simpson, who declared it was a service pension bill. The State Teachers' Association had condemned the bill, so had the Southern California teachers' convention. If the teachers wished to organize let them organize under the county insurance plan or some similar law.

Senator Ford came to the rescue of the bill. He eulogized the schools of Germany, which the United States might well emulate. There the pension system prevailed.

"Do you know what they pay teachers in Germany?" asked Senator McAllister.

"I don't care what they pay in Germany," was the reply. "Wages are lower in Europe than here. This bill proposes to take 1 per cent of the salaries of certain teachers."

Senator Pedlar yielded to none in his support of the public schools, he said, but he could not vote for the bill. Senator McAllister declared that the district which he represents was opposed to the bill, and Senator Mathews read opinions of teachers in San Francisco opposing the bill. The latter offered an amendment to destroy the State aid feature.

Senator Gessford did not believe in class legislation. He favored the amendment. The teachers could then form their own organization.

The amendment was adopted and the bill was sent to print.

The Committee on Conference on the county government bill allowed the salary raiders of Alameda to have their own way, and the Senate amendments were accepted.

The resolution was defeated calling for an investigation of the ferry depot foundation in San Francisco by United States engineers.

SLEEP and REST for Baby



Are out of the question when tortured and disfigured with Eczema.

It is the cause of more intense suffering than all other skin diseases combined.

Tender babies are among its most numerous victims.

They are often born with it. Most remedies and the best physicians generally fail even to relieve.

If CUTICURA did no more than cure Eczema, it would be entitled to the gratitude of mankind.

It not only cures but a single application is often sufficient to afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy, permanent cure.

CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS because it is the most wonderful skin cure of modern times.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c. SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, 5c. PUTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, Mass. "All about the Skin and Blood," 64 pages, mailed free.



he was in Sacramento for "the stuff," and that if the insurance companies wanted bills passed or bills defeated they must pay.

Dunn swore that this statement was false, too.

The committee took a narrow view of its powers, and a technical view as to evidence. The attorneys sought to introduce other evidence, but it was ruled out on technicalities, and the investigation was confined to the charge made by Biggy, and this charge was limited in its application to Dunn. The attorneys were fortified with other evidence, which under this construction could not be admitted.

There is more trouble in store for the Senate. It must either investigate now and make a thorough investigation or else retire besmirched. There is evidence of a combine. Does the Senate want it made known? If so it can appoint a committee to sit after adjournment to take the evidence.

Attorney Nougues pointed out to the committee that it could sit after the Legislature adjourned. The committee was not disposed to take this view of it, though justified by Congressional precedent.

Here is a fact which may cause a change of heart:

If the committee will sit after the session, or if the Senate will empower a committee to do so, then a number of business men of the city of San Francisco will come before that committee and testify that they have been approached by legislators for money to influence legislation. These men do not care to appear before a committee with the Legislature in session at the same time and their business in jeopardy through bills which are before that Legislature. If the Legislature adjourns now, with these facts known, without empowering a committee to make an investigation it goes out of existence blackened.

The testimony of Kahn would not have

committee would sit after adjournment, if the investigation was to take a wider range, Senator Seawell declared that the committee should get further authority from the Senate.

Attorney Nougues declared that the committee had authority under the code. There was a little more preliminary sparring. Foote did not want the investigation confined to the charge against Dunn. He was ready to go on with the case. Attorney Nougues cited precedents to show that this committee could continue its investigation after the adjournment of the Legislature. He read Biggy's statement and declared that if the committee was prepared to listen to the evidence he would produce evidence relative to "cinch" bills, their authors, their purpose and what the men who introduced the bills had done and said. If the committee find that the scope of the investigation was such that it would need to continue a resolution might be introduced for that purpose. "We are prepared to go on as far as you are prepared to go," continued Nougues.

Senator Smith of the committee declared that the scope of the investigation evidently was greater than he had anticipated. He favored reporting back to the Senate at once for further power.

Foote objected to this. Senator Biggy was ready to go on the stand and substantiate the statement under oath.

"The attorney for Mr. Biggy blows hot and blows cold," said Johnson. "He proposes to have an investigation that will last all summer and then objects. It is evidently not the intention to investigate Mr. Dunn, but to throw mud on the Senate."

Senator Biggy, after being sworn, said that Senator Dunn proposed to him to sell his vote. The first time was in the county committee-room, on Sutter street, about a

appears in another morning journal of that city.

"I shall sign the bill," repeated the Governor, "but I shall not do so immediately. When a satisfactory lease has been prepared and has been approved by the Board of Harbor Commissioners, of which Mayor Sutro and I are members, then I will sign the bill."

The Governor continued:

"I am not going to sign any bill which would give away the water front of San Francisco to any corporation. That is not the purpose of this bill. If the lease is prepared specifying the mudflats in China Basin and no other State property I shall sign the bill. The lease must contain all the safeguards necessary. It must state specifically just what is wanted. It must provide every safeguard that is needed."

"But it is idle to discuss this feature. The valley road does not want to grab the water front of San Francisco. All that it asks is to lease terminal facilities. The directors of the valley road are perfectly satisfied with the lease proposed, so there will be no trouble and I shall sign the bill."

FOR THE NEW ROAD.

THE FIRST SHIPMENT OF RAILS SOON TO LEAVE NEW YORK.

J. D. Spreckels and Attorney Preston returned from Sacramento yesterday. Mr. Spreckels said, when asked what caused the delay on the part of the Governor in signing the bill granting the valley road privileges on the water front, that the bill had only been engrossed and placed in the executive's hands yesterday, and that there was no reason for alarm in the apparent delay.

"The Governor assured us that he would

Continued on Second Page.

MEMBERS OF THE SENATORIAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.



WHITEHURST.

SEAWELL.

SMITH.

ARAM.

SIMPSON.

CLERKS' SALARY GRAB

Assembly Attaches Insist on Getting Full Pay for Services.

THE LAW BACKS THEM UP

Will Mandamus the Controller If He Does Not Settle at Once.

A SENSATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

Speaker Lynch Had Coerced Them to Work for Five Dollars a Day, Instead of Eight.

SACRAMENTO, March 15.—For three weeks a rebellion has been brewing among the assistant engrossing clerks of the Assembly. They have been receiving \$5 a day. The statutes say they shall receive \$8. Speaker Lynch has insisted that they should not ask for the extra \$3 under pain of dismissal. This has kept them quiet. They have been working just the same, and to-morrow, backed by the assurance of the Attorney-General that they are right, they intend making a demand on the Controller for their extra \$3 a day for the fifty-eight days they have been employed. This means \$174 for each clerk, or \$870 for the lot.

Those interested are: J. B. Horton, assistant engrossing clerk; George Hutton, assistant engrossing clerk; Ella Bateman, assistant engrossing clerk; Mrs. N. A. Cummings, assistant engrossing clerk; Amy O'Neill, assistant engrossing clerk.

When the resolution appointing the above-named clerks was presented nothing was said about salaries. In the committee their salaries were fixed at \$5 a day each.

Not being lawyers the clerks were unacquainted with the codes and took the pay allowed them without a word. But soon they learned that last year officials doing just the same work had received \$8 a day. Then they began to investigate. Soon they learned that a statutory provision fixed their pay at \$8. This provision is section 268 of the supplement to the codes of 1893 reads:

There must be paid to the secretary and assistant secretary, minute, journal, enrolling and engrossing clerks and their assistants, each \$8 per day.

Immediately visions of additional wealth filled their imaginations. The visions faded quickly.

Speaker Lynch promptly put his foot down on the proposition to raise their salaries. He not only opposed the idea,

provisions to be allowed in a charter. Among the things, it says that a charter may provide "for the manner in which, the times at which and the terms for which the members of the Boards of Police Commissioners shall be elected or appointed and for the constitution, regulation, compensation and government of such boards and the municipal police force."

There were no speeches on the subject. No one had a word to say about it, and no questions were asked. The clerk read the amendment and a rollcall obtained its passage. There can be no doubt that if the members had been more thoroughly acquainted with the contents of the bill there would have been energetic opposition from some of the men who voted for it.

Bulla of Los Angeles has moved to have the consideration of the bills and other business of the files end at 3:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

If this is adopted the House will adjourn at some decent hour Saturday evening. The resolution comes up for action to-morrow morning.

Hardly a member has not turned in a resolution to give one or two of his friends a longer lease of their jobs after the House adjourns. Altogether, if every demand were acceded to, it would cost nearly \$4000 to wind up the affairs of the Assembly. Last session it cost \$500. The session before it cost only \$400.

To-day the Committee on Attaches began to look over the stack of resolutions. Their number were too formidable, though, and, after a brief attempt to get some idea of the men necessary from the resolutions, they gave up the job in despair and decided to wastebasket all resolutions.

In their stead a committee resolution will be presented to the House fixing the number of men to be retained at the smallest possible number. Some of the resolutions are of a most preposterous nature. One man demanded \$5 a day for ten days during which he hung around the capitol awaiting for a job.

To-day, upon motion of O'Day, G. E. Dixon, E. J. Gates, E. W. Card, F. A. Blakeley, Robert Young, Gustav Hartman and Mrs. Seeley were retained a week to assist the enrolling clerk.

North of Alameda then moved that all other committee clerks be discharged immediately. This was carried.

COUNTY DIVISION.

THE BILL, MUCH AMENDED, FINALLY PASSES THE LEGISLATURE. SACRAMENTO, March 15.—The Assembly has passed the county division bill as it was amended.

Reid of Trinity objected to the bill, protesting that it did an injustice to the old counties.

In its present form, while the division is possible, it is made a matter of considerable difficulty. Under the original bill a petition of one-fifth of the electors of the proposed new county was all that was necessary to obtain an election and a bare majority of voters carried the day.

Under the new law no step can be taken unless the petition for division is signed by one-half the taxpayers, while a vote of three-fourths of the electors is required to

THE BRIBE INQUIRY.

Continued from First Page.

month before his election. In the session of 1893, about a week after it began, Dunn again broached the subject. Dunn stated that the "railroad proposition" was worth \$4000 or \$5000, and \$2000 or \$3000 could be made outside of that.

"Now, one of the Senators," began Biggy.

An objection stopped this. Biggy declared that he represented a district in which he was born and raised, and could not so disgrace himself and family. Dunn then said, "Well, you will regret it when you get back to San Francisco driving a laundry wagon."

The second or third day of the present session Dunn came over to his desk, put his arm on Biggy's shoulder and said: "You are not going to be the same fool you were two years ago?" Dunn told him that he had voted with him last time, and that Biggy had made no money while he (Dunn) had. Dunn mentioned the "cinch" bills, ten or twelve in number, such as telephone, water, gas and insurance bills, from which money could be made.

The money was to be paid on returning to San Francisco.

Then Biggy returned to the session of 1893. Dunn said \$500 could be made by voting for the creation of Kings County. He was not the only one who approached

saying, "This is strictly an investigation of Senator Dunn."

"I propose to prove that Dunn has made these same dishonest proposals to others," said Foote.

"Do you think if a man is accused of stealing one hog you could prove him guilty by proving that he stole another hog?" "Certainly," said Foote, and he cited cases ruled upon by the Supreme Court.

Johnson made a prolonged argument against admitting any such evidence.

The committee, after long deliberation, decided to allow Foote's question to be answered.

Foote repeated the question, asking Dunn if he had in the Senate Chamber said to Kahn that if the insurance companies wanted to defeat the "cinch" bills they would have to pay for it, and that he was "not here for his health, but up here for the stuff."

Dunn denied this. He had conversed with Kahn, but had made no such remarks as were attributed to him in this question.

Johnson did not take the witness in hand to extricate him from this predicament, but allowed the witness, after a whispered conference, to leave the stand. Julius Kahn was sworn. He had a conversation with Dunn in the Senate-chamber two or three weeks ago. Kahn declared that the substance of what Dunn said was that if the insurance companies wanted to defeat the "cinch" bills they would have to put up money, so far as he was concerned. Then Kahn went on to relate the conversation, saying:



ANGELS OF PURITY IN THE SENATE.

him with the proposition to vote for Kings County.

Attorney Foote asked Senator Biggy if at the time the attempted bribery was attempted if he had not repeated the fact to Senators McAllister, Gesford, Gavin, McNab, Julius Kahn, a newspaper man, and himself.

Objection was made and Chairman Simpson ruled the question out. Senator Aram sustained the chair.

Attorney Foote said the questions might be ruled out in a court of justice, but were certainly admissible in an investigation committee.

Grove L. Johnson began the cross-examination. Senator Biggy stated that no one else was present when the conversations between Dunn and himself took place. The first conversation was early in November, 1892, a few days after the election.

Senator Biggy was asked if he thought it an attempt to bribe him.

"I knew his reputation too well," "Did he attempt to bribe you?" "It was not far from it."

"Did you consider it an attempt to bribe you?" "There was no money offered," replied Biggy.

"Did you know that money was used improperly during the session of 1893?" asked the attorney.

"I so understand it," replied Biggy. "Did you know it?" asked the attorney. "Yes, I knew it."

The Congressman-attorney had pressed that question too far. He did not repeat it after Biggy's positive assertion that he knew money had been used to bribe Senators in 1893.

Then Johnson began his repetitions of "Did you think it an attempt to bribe you?"

Foote objected. "It is an attempt to show the condition of the witness' mind, whether he thought facts or whether it was the effervescent dream of an iridescent imagination," replied Johnson.

The objection was sustained. Johnson asked as to the exchange of the names "Billy" when addressing each other.

"What was your business when you were first elected?" asked Johnson. "I was a driver for the San Francisco Laundry," was the reply.

"And bought an interest in the laundry after the Legislature adjourned," suggested the attorney in a soft purring way which covered the sneer with velvety vocables.

The line of the defense was then exhibited. Johnson asked the witness if he thought Dunn's remarks were made in jest.

"No, sir; they were bona fide and his subsequent actions convinced me that they were."

On redirect examination Biggy declared that he refused to vote on the Kings county proposition as soon as he learned that money was being used to influence votes.

Foote, to meet the insinuation of Johnson in a previous portion of the examination, asked regarding Biggy's buying into the laundry.

"I borrowed \$125 with which to buy an interest," answered Biggy.

Senator Dunn took the stand. He denied all the statements attributed to him. He had not ever heard such conversations as Biggy related. It was a point-blank "No, sir," to all such questions put by Johnson.

Attorney Foote asked Senator Dunn if he had ever had a conversation with any one else other than Biggy such as Biggy related.

Johnson objected vigorously to this question.

Attorney Foote declared that he proposed to show that he had had such conversations with others here.

Johnson again objected.

Then Foote sprang his bombshell. "I propose to show that Senator Dunn made a statement to Julius Kahn that he was not here for his health. He was here for the stuff," and wanted it out of insurance legislation."

Johnson protested still more vigorously.

Blood is Life

Purity and Vitality

And upon the Health of the Blood, Depends the Health of the Whole System. The Best Blood Purifier is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

This is proven beyond a doubt by the thousands of wonderful cures accomplished by this medicine.

We rest our case not upon what we say, but upon what the people say, about Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier.

Weak, tired, nervous men and women tell of new strength and vigor, and steady nerves given by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier.

People who could not sleep, and who had no appetite, tell of refreshing rest and hearty appetite won after taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier. Sufferers from dreadful Scrofula sores, salt rheum, and the severest forms of other blood diseases, rejoice in cures by purified blood, accomplished by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier.

The testimonials we publish are not purchased, nor are they from our employees, nor are they written up in our office. Every one is strictly reliable and as worthy your confidence as if it came from your most trusted neighbor.

Such a testimonial as this no other medicine can produce. It is one of thousands possessed by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and proves the merit of this medicine.

Reliable, honest, industrious, is what all say of Mr. Bennett. He has been engaged as gasfitter in Boston for 33 years, with Tarbell, 111 Washington street, and McKinney, Washington st., opp. Boylston.

"O. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:" "Gentlemen:—I am only doing what is just when I tell voluntarily what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for me. I know it."

Saved My Life.

"A year ago, last winter, after exposure to storms, I caught a severe cold, after which chronic eczema appeared on the calf of my left leg and spread all over my lower limb from knee to ankle, and the itching and burning was something awful. Added to this was a severe pain, seemingly in the bone. At last it became so that I had to give up work and was unable to walk. I had to have my leg bandaged all the time and frequent changes of the cloths. For nine months I sat with my leg resting in a chair.

Oh, It Was Dreadful!

Friends said I could not live long. In all I had seven different physicians, all to no purpose whatever. I knew the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla as I had, some years

before, taken it with benefit, and decided to try it for my apparently hopeless case. In two or three days after I began my appetite was better and

My Courage Revived.

To make a long story short, the eruption entirely disappeared, and the flesh on my leg resumed perfectly healthy appearance. I was soon able to walk about. I cannot tell how amazed my neighbors and friends were. I can now walk without any lameness, as well as ever. Have not the slightest eruption or itching or burning, or any sort of trouble whatever with my leg. The gratitude I owe Hood's Sarsaparilla is simply unspeakable." THOS. BENNETT, 172 Sycamore St., Roslindale, Boston, Mass.

A Great Medicine.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has entirely cured me. I could not sleep even when I was tired and when I would get out of bed in the morning I felt worse than before I went to bed. Now I can sleep well and in the morning I am thoroughly refreshed. I feel better every way. I gained ten pounds in three weeks. It is a great medicine." JOHN CRAIG, 22 Wyatt Street, Somerville, Mass.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

Be Sure to Get Hood's and Only Hood's

necessary advisable laws to the next Legislature; that each member of the Assembly assist upon the local health officer placing himself in communication with the State Board; that \$75,000 be asked from Congress for a quarantine station at San Diego and the improvement of those at other places.

The Senate bill allowing \$2000 apiece to the four foreign papers printing the constitutional amendment last year was brought up. The original bills varied from \$4000 to \$6000.

Powers urged that as the publishers had acted in good faith under a specific contract with the Governor they should not be made to suffer, and he thought the bill should be adopted.

Bledsoe argued against the constitutionality of the measure. Dodge of Alameda thought that the foreign papers should not be recognized. He said he would never depend upon the foreign voters of the country to be elected and he was opposed to paying the bill.

Osborn of Santa Cruz objected to the spirit of the Alamedan's remark. He declared that he was as good an American as any man, but that he had found men of foreign birth among the most valuable citizens.

The House in committee of the whole recommended the bill for passage and it was sent to the printer.

Yosemite Valley has received a good deal of consideration during this session of the Legislature. As a result a resolution was adopted this morning forbidding the Commissioners from cutting down trees and undergrowth.

On motion of Bachman of Fresno the venerable John M. Hutchings was allowed to occupy his cabin in the valley and have the use of the orchard he has planted about it for the next two years.

Another scene was expected to-day when Dixon of San Francisco arose to a question of privilege. The gentleman expressed himself with great modesty.

"I have without doubt committed many legislative sins of commission and omission during this session," he said. "When I am confronted with them I am willing to admit the charges, for it is not through any wish to do wrong that I may have failed. Under the circumstances I am willing even to endure unjust criticism without complaint; but there are some things I cannot stand and, gentlemen, I object to this."

Every eye was turned to the speaker, who held aloft a clipping from a newspaper. "I may have failed to do what was right through an error of judgment," he continued, "but, gentlemen, I do object to this statement in the Oakland Tribune, which says that I, in cold blood, introduced Martin Kelly's primary law, and I call on you for absolution that I may rest easy."

A shout of laughter greeted the San Franciscan as he sat down.

O'Day of San Francisco also arose to a question of privilege. A paper addressed to Bledsoe of Humboldt was left on his desk, and he wished to deny the implication the act indicated.

A bill aimed against armies of Commonwealers was passed with only nine negative votes.

Only one vote was registered against the Senate bill limiting the number of attaches of the two houses.

The bill authorizing the appointment of Deputy Labor Commissioners in the various cities of the State, whose pay should be their fees, was passed. These men were to supply statistics for the Labor Bureau.

The Senate amendment reducing the appropriation for the forestry stations from \$15,000 to \$5000 was concurred in. The bill will now go to the Governor for his approval.

Only Senate bills were considered to-night as it would have been useless to have passed any further Assembly bills. Among the bills passed were:

Repealing all acts under which Potter's Home for Inebriates was established; and Gyring passengers on streetcars stop-over

checks when a delay of over ten minutes is occasioned by an accident or otherwise.

Allowing Los Angeles County to build a railroad and either lease or run the same. Establishing a plant at Folsom to crush blue trap-rock for road material.

Making the golden poppy the State flower.

Authorizing the formation of drainage districts for lands other than swamp lands.

Dodge of Alameda urged that the bill forbidding railroad companies demanding deposits from their employees should be passed. The bill was refused passage by a vote of 27 to 19.

A LOBBYIST'S TRICK.

SLANDERED ASSEMBLYMAN LAUGENOUR TO FORCE A BILL.

SACRAMENTO, March 15.—Assemblyman Laugenour of Yolo created a sensation to-night by demanding the removal of a lobbyist named Dwyer from the floor.

Dwyer is a hunchback, and has been working for the passage of a bill that would put the election of trustees of the reclamation districts of Yolo County into the hands of the wealthy owners of large but, at present, invaluable tracts of land.

Under the law now in operation a man's influence depends upon the taxes he pays. Under the proposed law it would depend upon the acres he owned.

Laugenour had a similar bill withdrawn from the Assembly files. Although the bill really affects only Yolo County, he knew nothing of the Senate bill till it had passed the upper House. Then he began working against it. He tried to induce Dwyer to leave the bill withdrawn.

Dwyer then questioned his motives and had afterward said in the lobby that Laugenour had been bought. It was known that Dwyer was working for a bill Laugenour was opposed to. In consequence, when the removal of Dwyer was demanded some of the members expressed dissatisfaction, it appearing that Laugenour was taking advantage of his position to help an opponent from getting a chance to work for a bill. This brought Laugenour to his feet.

"A question of privilege, Mr. Speaker," he said.

"I wish to explain that I requested the removal of Mr. Dwyer from the floor because he said that I had been paid to oppose the bill for which he was working. Taking advantage of the immunity from physical chastisement which his crippled condition insured him he had the impudence to say to me that he thought I had been purchased, and that I could not make the people of Yolo believe anything else."

"I understand he has said this to others. I would go through fire and water for a friend. There is no sacrifice I would not make for one dear to me, but I cannot be bought to do a thing, and will resent an imputation of that nature in every possible way. Not being able to use force upon the man who insulted me there was only one way to keep him from disseminating his false stories. This I have followed."

Laugenour then explained the bill at length. He showed why the majority of his constituents opposed the bill. He also showed why the employers of Dwyer wanted it. As a result the House showed their sympathy for him and their trust by refusing to have the bill read a second time.

DENOUNCED BY THE POPE.

Priest Kolazewski's Excommunication Indorsed by the Holy See.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 15.—Rev. F. A. Kolazewski, the Polish Catholic priest, has been denounced by Rome and the action of Bishop Horstmann in excommunicating him indorsed.

The official documents, bearing the signature of the Pope excommunicating Kolazewski are now in the hands of Bishop Horstmann. He cannot be reinstated except by the Pope personally. The Rev. Mr. Kolazewski is at present pastor of an independent Catholic Polish church, organized by himself after his suspension by the Bishop.



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IT KEEPS THE STRONG WELL

Chocolate

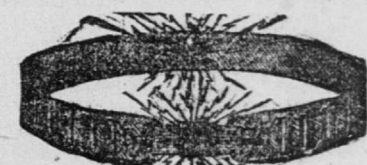
AS FOOD, BEVERAGE OR REFRESHMENT

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GHIRARDELLI'S GROUND CHOCOLATE

IT IS MADE INSTANTLY....

WHY BE SICK



WHEN A TRIFLE WILL BUY THE GREAT-EST healing invention of the day. Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt is a complete body battery for self-treatment, and guaranteed or money refunded. It will cure without medicine Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Lambe Back, Kidney and Liver troubles, Neuralgia, Nervous Debility, Weakness, Losses, Drains and all effects of early indiscretion or excess, as the mild, soothing electric current is applied direct to the nerve centers, and improvements are felt from the first hour used. A pocket edition of the celebrated electro-medical work, "Three Classes of Men," illustrated, is sent free, sealed, by mail upon application. Every young, middle-aged or old man suffering the slightest weakness should read it. It will point out an easy, sure and speedy way how to regain strength and health when everything else has failed. Address

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FITSCURED

(From U. S. Journal of Medicine.) Prof. W. H. Pecke, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician; his success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by him. He publishes valuable work on this disease which sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferer who may send their P.O. and Express address. We advise anyone wishing a cure to address, Prof. W. H. PECKE, P. O. 4 Cedar St., New York.

Dr. Gibbon's Dispensary, 623 KEARNY ST. Established in 1854 for the treatment of Private Diseases, Lost Manhood, Debility or weakness, skin diseases, the doctor cures when others fail. Try him. Charges low. Cures guaranteed. Call or write. Dr. J. F. GIBBON, Box 1957, San Francisco.

NEW WESTERN HOTEL. KEARNY AND WASHINGTON STS.—RE-modeled and renovated. KING, WARD & CO. European plan. Rooms 50c to \$1.50 per day. \$2 to \$5 per week, to \$30 per month; free baths; hot and cold water every room; fire grates in every room; elevator runs all night.



P. J. HARNEY AND SAMUEL BRAUNNHART, THE NEW PORT WARDENS.

[Reproduced from photographs.]

but he announced that he would discharge the first attaché that asked for the salary which the law made his or her right.

Nothing daunted the clerks saw their friends on the floor. They told them of the provision of the code. The legislators promised to stand by them and obtain the raise. But this was before they knew of Lynch's opposition. As soon as they learned of that the entire southern delegation said: "We've got to stand by Lynch," and they receded.

Then Lynch was again besieged. Finally he announced that he was willing to help rush a resolution allowing those who had really worked the extra \$3. He did not believe in raising the salaries of the clerks who had only drawn their salaries. But even this was doubtful and the clerks were almost in despair.

They went to Controller Colgan, who told them that he could not allow them more than the Assembly ordered. Then rumors began to float around of jobs and whispers that somebody was to get that extra \$3 allowed by law after the Assembly had adjourned.

Mysterious combines were hinted at and the clerks went to the Attorney-General. His assistant, Judge Daley, announced that they could not get their extra money. "You have accepted the position when the salary proffered was \$5 a day," was his decision. "This is virtually a contract to take the place at that figure. The only way to get the extra money would be by a resolution."

So it was decided to have the resolution prepared. The plan was to put the resolution in either to-morrow afternoon or evening, and then rush it through before the House would have time to object. But to-night a change was effected in the plans.

Ex-Attorney-General A. L. Hart was consulted. He announced that the statutory provision took precedence over any implied contract. Attorney-General Fitzgerald coincided in the opinion. A visit was made to Controller Colgan who began to come down from his former position when Mr. Hart informed him that if he did not draw the warrants for the clerks at the figures fixed by the statutes he would force him to do it by a writ of mandamus.

The Controller wanted time to think. He will have to decide before to-morrow noon, however, as the clerks, accompanied by their attorney, are to descend upon him in a body and formally demand their \$174 apiece. Their later action will depend upon the decision of Mr. Colgan.

THE POLICE COMMISSION.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ABOLISHING LIFE TENURE.

SACRAMENTO, March 15.—At last there has been rushed through both house a measure which will sound the death-knell of the life-tenure clause of the Police Commissioners' appointment.

It is Senate constitutional amendment No. 13, which was introduced by Senator Fay early in the session.

The amendment makes changes in the

pass the bill. All the boodle features were thus knocked out. The final vote on the bill was:

Ayes—Ash, Bettman, Bledsoe, Boothby, Coghlin, Coleman, Dale, Davis, Devine, Devitt, Dixon, Dwyer, Ewing, Fassett, Gay, Glass, Guy, Hatfield, Healey, Holland, Huber, Johnson, Keene, Laird, Laugenour, Lewis, Llewellyn, McCarthy, McKelvey, Merrill, O'Day, Pendleton, Robinson, Rowell, Spencer, Swisher, Tibbits, Tomblin, Twigg, Wymire, Wyse—44.

APOLOGY MUST COME.

Secretary Gresham Is Forcible and Prompt With Spain.

THE ALLIANCE SHOOTING

The Act Totally Uncalled For on the Part of the Vigilant Cuban Officers.

ADVICE FOR THE HEREAFTER.

Minister Murugua Astonished That the Demand Should Have Been Made.

MADRID, March 15.—The following cablegram has been received here:

"Taylor, Minister, Madrid: This department is informed that on the 8th inst. the United States mail steamship Alliance, on her homeward voyage from Colon to New York, when six miles from the coast of Cuba, off Cape May, was repeatedly fired upon by a Spanish gunboat with solid shot, which, fortunately, fell short. The Windward Passage, where this occurred, is the natural and usual highway for vessels plying between ports of the United States and the Caribbean Sea. Through it several lines of American mail and commercial steamers pass weekly within sight of Cape May. They are well known and their voyage embraces no Cuban port of call. Forcible interference with them cannot be claimed as a belligerent act unless they pass within three miles of the Cuban coast, and can under no circumstances be tolerated when no state of war exists. This government will expect a prompt disavowal of the unauthorized act, and a due expression of regret upon the part of Spain, and it must insist that immediate and positive orders be given to Spanish naval commanders not to interfere with legitimate commerce passing through that channel, prohibiting all acts wantonly imperiling life and property lawfully under the flag of the United States. You will communicate this to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and urge the importance of a prompt and satisfactory response."

"GRESHAM."—The text of Secretary Gresham's demand on Spain was shown by a representative of the Associated Press to Senator Murugua, Spanish Minister. "I'm astonished," said he, "that this course should be taken when only one side of the story has been told, and any action must be based on the ex parte statement of Captain Crossman."

The Minister scanned the text of the demand forwarded to Spain, commenting on the severity of the language that "this government will expect prompt disavowal" and "due expression of regret on the part of Spain" with "immediate and positive orders" to Spanish naval commanders. Senator Murugua had received no copy of the demand from the State Department nor any intimation that this step had been or would be taken. Nor had any word yet come from the Spanish government to him.

"Certainly there will be no reply until all the facts are known, not alone from Captain Crossman, but from the commander of the Spanish gunboat alleged to have done the firing. Spain will wait until able to act intelligently on the whole case. Spain will undoubtedly rest upon the recognized principles of international law that the country maintained her sovereignty over the waters within her jurisdictional district limits."

He regarded the terms of the demand surprising in asserting that interference with American ships cannot be claimed as a belligerent act, whether they pass within three miles of the Cuban coast or not. This is considered a denial of the recognized sovereignty of Spain over the jurisdictional waters of Cuba. "There is another very important consideration to be observed. If the United States made this demand, then it is essential that the United States take steps to prevent the shipping of insurgent goods intended to be used against Spain. It has already been established that three yachts—the Lagonda, Baracoa and Amadis—loaded with insurgent arms at Fernandina, Fla. They had been apprehended, but subsequently released. Arms were put in a warehouse pending an attachment. When this was settled, that Mr. Borden, in charge of them, had shipped them to unknown points is a notorious fact."

The Minister said that this traffic was going on. It is essential that Spain should protect herself or should have the protection of the United States. If, therefore, a demand be made by the United States it would be opportune to consider what protection would be given to Spain.

The State Department officials to-day rather expected Spain's answer would indicate a desire by the Spanish Government for a proper opportunity to ascertain the facts before taking any action in the matter. But this, it is said at the department, will scarcely avail in the present case, unless the message conveys some assurance that the Spanish Government has instructed its naval commanders to refrain from further interference with vessels flying the American flag.

A notable feature of Secretary Gresham's dispatch is in the statement that while the American vessel is on her usual route the fact that she is inside or outside the three-mile limit does not affect the merits of the case. From this it is apparent the Secretary has taken his stand on the decision of the Alabama Claims Commission, which was practically a new dictum in international law, for it had been the rule previous to that decision to regard as beyond question the right of a nation to detain suspicious vessels passing within the limit of three miles from its coasts over which its marine jurisdiction extended. It will, undoubtedly, cost Spain a bitter effort to accept the force of this doctrine, for if the right to stop suspicious ships in Cuban waters is denied the task of maintaining an effective blockade against filibustering expeditions will be extremely difficult, if not impossible, without recourse to a formal acknowledgment of the belligerency of the insurgents.

It is fully expected, in view of the prompt action of the Spanish Minister here, that if Spain were wrong she would make all proper reparation and that the incident would be speedily and peacefully settled. If, however, the Spanish Government should be stung by the urgency shown by the United States and refuse to meet the demands, Minister Taylor may demand his passport, and unless cooler counsels may be coming from some disinclined and friendly nation, ugly conflict may result, ending in the presence

of a considerable fleet of United States naval vessels in Cuban waters to protect the shipping.

Minister Murugua's reports from the Governor-General of Cuba state that there is no information of the Spanish gunboat, although the officials along the eastern coast of Cuba, where the supposed outrage occurred, have been on the lookout. "For my part," said the Minister, "this looks very much like a sea serpent affair. Every now and then a captain states that he has seen the sea serpent and cannot be being swallowed. Captain Crossman is no doubt a worthy officer, but it looks very much as though he had a dream as to seeing the Spanish gunboat."

"The proper course would be to exact affidavits from the crew and passengers of the Alliance and find out if they agree with the statement of Captain Crossman."

A letter from the Captain-General of Cuba, received by Minister Murugua, says that everything is quiet in five provinces and that the only danger comes from the possibility of shipping arms, ammunition and men from the United States.

The report is contradicted that the revolutionists held a constitutional convention, chose a commander-in-chief and envoys to foreign governments and are about to choose a President for the new republic and issue a declaration of independence. The Minister also denied the report of the killing of 400 Spanish soldiers at the battle of Vega, saying that such a calamity would be quickly reported to him.

THE OFFICERS TALK.

THEY SAY THERE IS NO SEA SERPENT STORY ABOUT IT.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Although Senator Murugua, the Spanish Minister at Washington, says that the story of a Spanish man-of-war having fired on the Alliance of the Commodore line looks like a sea serpent story, the officers of the ship when seen this afternoon by the Associated Press reporter were very emphatic in their denunciations of the attack.

The first officer, Benjamin Corning, who was in charge of the ship, described the attack made on the American steamer by the Spanish man-of-war, saying:

"It does not matter what the Spanish Minister may think about it, but I can tell you this is no fish story. The Alliance was about six leagues off the shore at 5:30 o'clock on the morning of March 8. I was not the officer of the deck, as Mr. Russell was on the bridge and the captain was looking around. When about three miles off we hoisted our ensign and dipped it three times and the oncoming steamer answered with a similar salute. Shortly afterward I recognized her to be a Spanish man-of-war. We kept on our course, which was a little farther off land than usual, being fully three leagues from the shore."

"I was standing aft when we signaled and was very much surprised when the warship opened fire on us. The first three shots were evidently blanks, as I saw no shells touch the water."

First Officer Corning warmed up as he detailed the story of the firing, and said: "Now mind you, we did not slow up; not a bit. We kept right on our way. After firing the three blank shots the Spanish boat was in our wake, about three miles off and she hauled her hold to the leeward so as to bring her guns to bear on us, when she fired three shots at intervals of a quarter of an hour. Two of the shells dropped 400 yards on our starboard quarter and they landed the third a similar distance on our port quarter. We kept going, and we soon showed the Spanish skipper a clean pair of heels."

"In less than an hour after the fusillade we lost sight of the Spaniard, and she seemed to be sulking at not being able to bring us to a standstill. There is no truth in the statement that on our future voyages we are going to be armed, as there is no necessity for our doing so, for we can run away from any Spanish warship aloft."

"An officer of the Atlas steamship Alisa has made an assertion that that steamer had a similar experience on moving on the day of the outrage until sundown. This is erroneous, for when we had outstripped the Spanish warship we could only see the smoke of the Alisa, as she was hulled down, not even a spar to be seen. This was 8:30 A. M., and we only discerned her identity as we passed her at 6:50 P. M. on the evening when we were going in Fortune Inlet."

Second Officer Russell and Third Officer Mobery each detailed the occurrences, corroborating the statement of Officer Corning, but giving no new facts.

Captain Crossman of the steamship Alliance left the steamer to-day, complaining of illness. It is said at the offices of the Panama Railway Company the ultimatum of Secretary Gresham, demanding an apology of Spain, was probably the official answer to Captain Crossman's affidavit, and that a dispatch sent by Gresham to the president of the company Wednesday evening informed the Secretary of State that ten of the company's vessels passed through the Windward Passage monthly: that one would be off Cape May northbound to-morrow, and another pass there Sunday, and that a regard for life and property urged the adoption of some immediate measure to compel Spain to prevent any additional outrages.

In the battle for pure food Dr. Price's Baking Powder always leads. It has put to flight the enemies of good cooking.

TAYLOR'S EXTRADITION.

No Application Made Through the Mexican Legation at Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The Mexican Legation here has not been communicated with concerning the extradition of Taylor, the defaulting State Treasurer of South Dakota, who has been apprehended at Vera Cruz, Mexico, and it is said by legation officials that the application would be made direct to Mexico through the United States Consular officers there.

Supreme Court Recess.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The Supreme Court to-day took a recess until Monday, the 25th inst., with the exception that it will sit next Monday for the delivery of opinions and to hear motions. Before adjourning the court postponed the hearing in the whitecap cases of J. W. Todd, Allen Lights, George Simms and ten others, convicted in the northern district of Alabama of intimidating witnesses, etc., and sentenced to imprisonment.

Want Government Timber.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Marcus Daly of Anaconda, Montana, had a hearing before Commissioner Lamoreaux of the General Land Office to-day regarding the application of the Anaconda Mining Company to cut timber on the lands of the Bitter Root Valley for mining purposes. Quite a number of permits have been issued heretofore to mining companies in Montana to cut timber for use in mines.

National Bank Authorized.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The Comptroller of Currency has granted authority for the organization of the Harris National Bank of Terrell, Texas. He has also authorized the First National Bank of Laramie, Wyo., to begin business with a capital of \$100,000.

WASTE NO MONEY. Buy Salvation Oil, the only good liniment. It kills all pain.

NO PROTEST LODGED.

Baron Fava Acting With Moderation Over the Killing.

PROTECTION REQUESTED.

Some Surprise That the Italian Minister Should Write the Governor.

IT WILL NOT BE NOTICED.

Information Given the State Department by Colorado's Executive.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The Italian Government is acting with extreme moderation and consideration over the killing of five of its citizens at Walsenburg, notwithstanding the clamor of the Italian press for the introducing of energetic measures. There has been nothing in the nature of a protest lodged with this government, nor a demand for indemnity and reparation.

The only communication received from the Italian Government, save the verbal request from the Marquis Imperiali that a proper protection be afforded to the other Italians at Walsenburg, came to-day in the shape of a short and dignified note from Baron Fava, the Italian Ambassador, inclosing to Secretary Gresham a copy of the report of Dr. Cuneo, the Italian Consul at Denver, stating the facts attending the killing and the names of the victims, all five being, according to the Consul, Italian subjects and not naturalized American citizens.

In transmitting this report the Ambassador expresses the hope that the Colorado authorities will take the necessary steps to secure the prompt punishment of the guilty parties. This note and report will be communicated to the Governor of Colorado by the Secretary of State, and that is as far as he can go in the matter at present. When Congress meets again, however, it is probable that the President will feel constrained to request that an appropriation be made to indemnify the families and the relatives of the murdered men for their slaughter.

The officials of the State Department are somewhat surprised at the action of Baron Fava in communicating directly with the Governor of Colorado respecting the protection of Italians in that State. His course was irregular, but it is not probable any official notice will be taken of the matter, particularly in view of the extreme discreet and temperate manner in which the Ambassador presented his case to the State Department.

The following was received by the State Department from the Governor of Colorado, and a copy has been furnished to the Italian Embassy:

DENVER, Colo., March 15, 1895.

To the Honorable Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.: I am just in receipt of a detailed account by telegram from the Sheriff at Walsenburg. It does not differ materially from the newspaper reports. Inquest held, and I am informed that the investigation was made.

Evidence in writing subscribed by witnesses and filed in office of District Court. Sheriff further reports that there has been no trouble of any kind since and no danger; that he is thoroughly able to maintain peace, and no danger of uprising of Americans or Italians. Am in receipt of telegram from Ambassador at Italy, saying in part: "Please give orders for immediate action against murderers of Italians."

Immediate action will be urged on proper authorities looking to arrest and punishment of guilty parties. The acting Italian Consul informs us that he leaves to-night for Walsenburg. I have given him such letters as he asks for to the Sheriff. From every source of information I am satisfied that everything is quiet. I have taken steps to ascertain nationality of deceased.

Governor of Colorado.

MINING RIGHTS.

Pikes Peak Cases at Last Decided in Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Two decisions have been recently made by Secretary Smith on which the decision of the last administration in the somewhat celebrated Pikes Peak case has been overruled. The decision affects mining cases where disputes arise between placer and lode claims.

Secretary Smith decides that when it has been ascertained by the department or determined by a court of competent jurisdiction that a lode claim exists within the boundaries of the land covered by a placer patent and such lode claim was known to exist at the date of the application for such patent and was not applied for by the placer claimant the land in the lode is reserved from the operation of the conveyance, and patent may issue for such lode if the law has been in other respects fully complied with.

The first decision is in the case of N. J. McConnell, known as the South Star Lode case, and the other is the Plain View Mining and Milling Company and Charles H. Peters vs. James H. Freeman, known as the Freeman placer case.

DECISION OVERRULED.

Secretary Smith Renders an Opinion on Idaho Land Selections.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Secretary Smith has overruled the Commissioner of the General Land Office in a decision affecting the selection of lands to complete the grants of the State of Idaho under the enabling act. The Commissioner held several selections for cancellation because the particular tract selected was less than a quarter section, the law providing that selections for losses must be in tracts not less than a quarter section.

The Secretary states that in the cases chosen by the Commissioner it appears there are other selections by the State adjoining the tracts of less than one-quarter section, and he construes the law to mean that the State shall make its selection in as compact form as possible, and that its lands shall not be scattered about in forty and eighty acre tracts. When there are other selections adjoining, in all more than a quarter section, the Secretary holds that they are valid.

SHAKESPEARE'S PENSION.

A Question As to Whether He Had Sufficient Notice of Reduction.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Assistant Attorney-General Whitney has advised Commissioner of Pensions Lochren that there may be some question as to the sufficient notice given William Shakespeare of Kalamazoo on the order of the reduction of his pension. The notice was sent said it appeared from the evidence in his case that the pension was not for disability

ties from gunshot wounds in both thighs so as to entitle him to \$72, and that it would be, therefore, reduced to \$30 per month. The case is likely to become as famous as that of Judge Long of Michigan, whose case will come up for hearing in the District Court of Appeals on May 1.

FIVE WERE INNOCENT.

The Americans Charged With Lynching Released in Nicaragua.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The State Department has received a dispatch from United States Minister Baker at Managua, Nicaragua, dated March 5 last, relative to the cases of seven Americans who were held under arrest at Matiglipa, Nicaragua, since September last on a charge of lynching a native of Nicaragua who had confessed to having participated in the murder of a German in the neighborhood. The Minister reports that after the seven men had been in jail some time two of the party, Dr. Gilman and Fred Hoppe, confessed to having committed the lynching alone and declared the others knew nothing of the affair. Thereupon the five innocent men were released.

Gilman and Hoppe were held in jail and tried for the lynching last January. They were acquitted, and the Minister reports they were set at liberty.

DEPENDS ON TIME.

Naval Cadetship Applicants May Lose Their Chance by a Minute.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Secretary Herbert has decided he will recognize and confirm the nominations of naval cadets received by him from outgoing members of Congress, under the special provision contained in the naval appropriation, in those cases that were handed into the department before noon on the 4th of March.

There are three or four cases where the nominations came in after the hour of 12 o'clock, and as the Secretary is not clear to the competency of the Congressmen to make them after they had themselves ceased to hold office he has referred to the Attorney-General the legal question, and will withhold his decision as to these cadets until an answer is returned.

ALL QUIET AT NEW ORLEANS.

TROOPS STILL GUARD THE BLACK MEN AT WORK ALONG THE DOCKS.

THE MERCHANTS REFUSE TO YIELD ANY POINT TO THE STRIKERS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 15.—In the last twenty-four hours there has been no change in the labor situation in this city. All day long work has progressed on the wharves, but, as before, it was the negro, or at least black and tan gangs, who loaded the ships on which the firing took place on Tuesday, and they were under the protection of bodies of State troops, fully armed and prepared to suppress any of the riotous element. In short, the military programme was precisely similar to that of Thursday.

At sundown the troops were withdrawn but were ordered to resume duty to-morrow morning. During the day Governor Foster had a conference with committees representing the white screwmen and the merchants, but in neither meeting was any result reached. The merchants adhered firmly to the position set forth in the address adopted by them on Tuesday.

They said they had not sought this trouble, but now that they were in it they were determined to see it through and would not yield an inch.

The Governor says he will remain here until the trouble is settled and is sanguine of being able to effect a settlement very shortly.

GOING BACK TO WORK.

New York Strikers Make a Compromise for Two Thousand Men.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Two thousand striking electrical and building workmen went back to work to-morrow. These men are in the employ of Builder John Downey. The executive committee of the board of walking delegates and Downey held a meeting, discussing the matter, that lasted all day. William J. O'Brien, president of the board of walking delegates, announced that a meeting of the New York Council of Mediation would be held Thursday night.

Bishop Potter, President Strong of the Electric Contractors' Association, Master Workman Hoadley of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and Ernest Crooley of the Social Reform Club tried to effect a settlement by arbitration. Both Strong and Hoadley admitted that Bishop Potter had exacted a promise to put the question of the adoption of the eight-hour work day to the immediate vote of their respective assemblies.

Two days of fraudulent baking powders are numbered. Dr. Price's is driving them out.

TRIED UNDER GUARD.

Militia on Duty During the Trial of a Virginia Negro.

WINCHESTER, Va., March 15.—Thorn-ton Parker, the negro who attempted to assault Mrs. Mary Melton, a lady living near Middletown, Va., March 5, was tried to-day before Judge Atkinson. A squad of militia was stationed around the prisoner in the court, while others stood guard on the outside. The trial lasted about five hours. The jury returned in forty minutes with a verdict of guilty. Judge Atkinson at once sentenced Parker to be hanged on Friday, April 19. The excitement has subsided and no further trouble is anticipated.

New Paper for Birmingham, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 15.—Arrangements were practically completed to-day for the publication of a new morning paper in Birmingham, beginning on the 24th. Colonel Joseph Hodgson, formerly of the Mobile Register, will be editor, and Mr. Wilson of the Opelika News business manager. It will be a free silver Democratic paper and will receive the full Associated Press report. It will be called the Birmingham State, and will be backed by ample capital, so it is said.

TO PURCHASE CUBA.

A Proposition May Come Up Before the Next Congress.

A FANCY PRICE WANTED

Spain Does Not Want to Let the United States Secure the Valuable Prize.

SHE IS VERY JEALOUS NOW.

The American Flag Looked Upon as the Emblem of Foreign Conspirators.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The outbreak in Cuba renews the talk about the purchase of the island by the United States, and a proposition to make Spain an offer will be presented to the next Congress.

The question, it is pointed out, would in no sense be political. Some prominent Southern Democrats are in favor of the acquisition of the territory by purchase, and many Northern Republicans have long advocated it.

Chauncey M. Depew in a recent interview expressed an opinion that Cuba ought to be American soil, and he is considered as spokesman of great business interests of New York.

The United States has three times tried to buy Cuba. Forty years ago \$100,000,000 was offered for the island and declined. There has never been an intimation as to the money value put upon Cuba by Spain. It is assumed that if the sum of \$100,000,000 was refused forty years ago a much higher price would be asked to-day in case negotiations for a sale were opened. There is a feeling in some quarters that, separate from other matters and considered upon its own merits, the proposition to buy Cuba would develop great strength in this country.

The business relations of the lower Atlantic Coast with the island are quite intimate, and for some years have been profitable, while both New York and Philadelphia have gradually been increasing their sales to the Cubans. The commercial opportunity is regarded as exceptionally good. American capital has been making its way there, and many valuable investments are reported.

The complaint, however, is, on part of both native and American residents, that a Spanish rule is oppressive and it is for this reason that a union with this country is so earnestly desired. It is stated that Spain would rather part with Cuba to any other country than the United States. Officials in Madrid have been led to believe that all of the insurrections on the island have been planned in this country and pushed to the verge of an open infraction of international laws. They look upon New Orleans, Mobile and Key West on the lower coast, and on New York, Philadelphia and even Boston on the upper coast, as resorts of Cuban plotters, where American assistance and sympathy are freely extended. The purpose of all this, as they believe, is to force Spain to part with Cuba. It is, they say, a Yankee method of "bearing" the market for Cuban soil by helping to foment trouble on the island and making it expensive for Spain to maintain her authority there.

This is quoted, too, to explain the firing on the Alliance. The opinion is expressed that if the instructions to Spanish commanders in Cuban waters could be gathered it would be shown that they are cautioned particularly against all crafts flying the American flag. No Englishman or Frenchman or German is suspected of a desire to assist a revolt in any way. But every American is on the blacklist, and Spain believes that whatever means the armed Cubans are now employing against the home authorities have been secretly collected and supplied by friends of the revolutionists in the United States. For this reason the American flag is a hostile emblem in the eyes of the Spanish sailors protecting the Cuban coast.

It's amusing to find a New York Baking Powder claiming that no powder received an award over it at the Chicago World's Fair when it did not exhibit or compete. Highest award was conferred on Dr. Price's.

INSURGENTS ARE ORGANIZED

CUBANS APPOINT JOSE MARTI AS ENVOY TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

THE BEACH AT KEY WEST PATROLLED TO PREVENT SHIPMENT OF ARMS.

TAMPA, Fla., March 15.—Cuban advices per steamer Olivette are as follows: Deputies of insurgent bands and societies have met in Los Negros and formed a Provisional Government. General Maximus Gomez has been chosen commander-in-chief. Jose Marti has been designated as envoy to obtain from foreign countries recognition of the rebels as belligerents. Five hundred Spaniards are said to have been killed in the battle of Venetia.

ST. LOUIS, March 15.—Latest news from Cuba says that General Gomez, the new commander-in-chief of the Provisional army, has 5000 infantry and 3000 cavalry under his command. They are armed with machettas and rifles. A dispatch from Key West says that several boats with armed crews from the Spanish gunboat Infanta Ysabelte patrolled the shore of the island all of Wednesday night, watching for the filibustering expedition reported ready to leave for Cuba.

LEAVING KANSAS.

French Canadians Who Have Made Money Going to British Columbia.

ALBINE, Kans., March 15.—The colony of Northern Central Kansas emigrants which went to Edmonton, in the province of Alberta, B. C., a year ago is to be followed in a few days by another large party from Concordia, Clyde and other towns in that section. The train which is to take them is already being loaded and will consist of about twenty cars of household goods, stock, implements, etc., and three passenger coaches.

The party is made up of the French Canadians, who settled in Central Kansas fifteen years ago.

Many of the emigrants are well fixed. They, however, consider better promise for

the future is held out in the far Northwest than here and have disposed of every interest in order to have neither need or excuse to come back.

THREE FOUND DEAD.

Woodsmen Who Quit Work to Poison Wolves Lost Their Lives.

CHIPPewa FALLS, Wis., March 15.—A horrible discovery was made to-day by a party of men hunting in the neighborhood of Ingram. The dead bodies of Eddie Duffy, John Hanson and another man were found in an old shanty. From all appearances they had been dead a number of days. The bodies were frozen. Duffy and Hanson were formerly employed as woodsmen, but quit work to hunt wolves, using poison to kill them. The supposition is that in preparing supper they accidentally got the poison mixed with the food. Their dog was found dead in the same room.

THAT DISPENSARY LAW.

South Carolina's Authority Set Aside by the United States Court.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 15.—Judge Brantley, in the United States District Court, handed down a decision in the libel case of the schooner Caroline, seized and confiscated by the State for violating the dispensary law. The court says that so much of the dispensary act as interferes with interstate commerce is obnoxious to the United States Constitution and void, and that the schooner Caroline, while engaged in such commerce, could not be legally seized.

NITRO GLYCERINE GOES OFF.

THREE THOUSAND POUNDS OF THE EXPLOSIVE SHATTERED BUILDINGS.

ONE MAN BLOWN INTO ATOMS, BUT TONS OF DYNAMITE ESCAPED INJURY.

HOUGHTON, Mich., March 15.—About 3000 pounds of nitro-glycerine exploded at the Hancock Chemical Works, near Dollar Bay, to-day. All the buildings of the company were wrecked. It being during the noon hour only one man, Dominick Christian, was killed. Several were injured by flying debris, but not seriously. The cause of the explosion is a mystery.

Christian's duty was to attend the mixing of acid and glycerine. He was in the nitro-glycerine vault when the explosion occurred. Not even a particle of his remains could be found. In the packing-house near by were large quantities of dynamite, and in a magazine adjacent was stored 65,000 pounds of dynamite, but it was not disturbed, although windows were broken at Calumet, ten miles north.

OPPOSE THE EXCISE.

New Yorkers Demand a Vote on the Sunday Question.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Two thousand people were present at the meeting in Cooper Union last night to protest against the Sunday closing law. Mayor Strong, who was expected, was not present.

A flaring poster bearing the words, "We demand a vote on the Sunday question; let the majority rule," adorned one of the walls.

The speakers were Dr. W. S. Rainford, John Fredericks and Dr. A. J. Rylance. Dr. W. S. Rainford of St. George's Church said in part: "I am opposed to the present excise law which closes saloons on Sunday. I am in favor of opening saloons on that day for certain hours, say from 12 o'clock noon to midnight."

He said he believed the opening of saloons for certain hours on Sunday would diminish law-breaking. The present law, he thought, was impossible of enforcement and its disregard begot a disrespect for law which was unhealthy for the public morals. As to this evasion he said:

"I need not say that this is not true only of Irish or German saloons alone. It is true also of a large proportion of our American people."

"Secondly, I am in favor of opening the saloons on Sunday, because I think such action fair to the poor man and to the working classes. Personally, I believe the vast majority of men in every way are healthier and richer for not touching any alcohol. I have tried both plans myself. I was once a moderate drinker. I am now a total abstainer. I may convince my neighbor of this truth, yet I cannot force him to do it."

"The only club the workman has is the saloon. He does not go there simply to drink or to smoke. He goes there to meet his friends, and he has got to go there to meet them, for he has no home in which they can meet him. You have no right to close up the workman's club on Sunday."

"If you do you must close up the gentleman's club too, but we do not need clubs nearly as much as working people do. I wish there were other clubs for the wage-earners. I believe in time there must be, but I deal with facts. At present there are not."

Dr. Rainford said he believed Sunday saloons would diminish drunkenness and would gradually drive saloons out of the place. Present laws, he said, gave opportunity for blackmail. Dr. Rainford left the hall amid cheers.

A letter from Carl Schurz was read in which he pursued substantially the same argument as had Dr. Rainford.

Resolutions were passed favoring the passage by the present Legislature of a bill carrying out the views advanced by Dr. Rainford.

"SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST" is illustrated in the growing sales of Dr. Price's Baking Powder. Far ahead of all competing powders.

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CHARLES M. SHORTRIDGE,
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SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1895

Don't be a silurian.

Get in with progressive men.

Good enterprises are always good investments.

When you talk street improvement you talk business.

To-morrow Sacramento will draw a long breath of pure air.

The noise of the cobblestones is a continual protest against their existence.

It was a cold snap in California of course, but the S. P. was beaten in the Legislature.

Talk that helps to form public opinion in favor of home industry can never be called idle talk.

It is an easy prediction that by the time our cold wave gets East it will be magnified to a blizzard.

If Japan annexes Manchuria she will plant a bigger thorn in her own flesh than she will put into that of China.

We are sorry for Vacaville, but it must be admitted that her cherries were crowding the season a little too close.

There are said to be seventy-two women's clubs in Los Angeles, and hence the men insist on calling the place elysium.

A boulevard to San Jose at any cost ought to be accounted a bargain, for it will be the biggest drive in the country.

This week we finish with the Legislature and next week we have the Manufacturers' Convention. Times are improving.

"Thank God the Legislature has adjourned" will not be said in Sacramento this year until it gets out of hearing.

The bribery investigation must not be permitted to get into a pocket unless it is prepared to turn the pocket inside out.

Representative government is good as a general thing, but it seems to be in a bad condition at present all over the world.

Another flying-machine crank has come to grief and an abraded outside by trying to fly with internal instead of external wings.

With something more than \$2,500,000 already in sight, the San Joaquin road is in a position to overlook the silurians, but the people won't.

The decadence of the political power of the Southern Pacific destroys none of its power to help the business of the State if it desires to do it.

The Cubans have got far enough along with their revolution to form a Provisional Government, and will now take to the woods for provisions.

When the Legislature adjourns, the Sacramento Grand Jury should take a firm grip on the bribery scandal and hold it down so it won't get away.

Oakland clergymen who are demanding the right to ride bicycles on the sidewalk evidently don't care how much they increase the use of profanity by pedestrians.

The members of the Legislature who do not want to have a bridge over East street will probably be the first "Rubes" to be killed when the new ferry building is completed.

If Spain apologizes for the act of her gunboat in firing on the Alliance, Gresham will plume himself on his foreign policy with nothing but that apology for a feather to do it with.

Mr. Lease liked California well enough to leave Kansas but not to quit her position on the State Board of Charities; so she stays with the blizzards and says they agree with her.

With her new public library building resplendent in marble, affecting the minds of her people, we may expect to hear Stockton refer to Athens as the Slough City of the ancient world.

It is a signal proof of the weakness of California as a commonwealth that we cannot build even a few hundred miles of railroad without sending three thousand miles for the rails.

If a halt is not called on the process of tinkering with election laws and customs, a citizen will not be able even to go to the polls hereafter without consulting an attorney to find out the way.

Men who opposed the bill providing a terminus for the San Joaquin road solely because they thought it unconstitutional will please take notice there is nothing unconstitutional in their subscribing to the road.

There may be a great many people interested in the bill for the regulation of primaries, but we believe if the Governor were to hit it a hard one with a veto he would not knock out any brains nor hear anybody holler.

A strong league has been formed in France to decentralize the Government, and some of the leaders are said to be in favor of going so far as to give the provinces the rights of States and make France a Federal republic like our own.

As Germany is reported to have purchased nearly \$3,000,000 worth of American oleomargarine last year and less than \$2,000,000 worth of American butter, it appears that the men who are seeking to prevent the manufacture of the stuff are trying to kill a goose that lays a golden egg.

One of the educational benefits derived from the Oscar Wilde libel suit in London is the fact it has given to an ignorant world a knowledge of the full name of the distinguished plaintiff, and people of culture will know him hereafter as Oscar Bangor O'Flaherty Ulysses Wilde, the founder of the Sunflower School of Poetry.

Mr. Corbett now has Mr. Jackson in a ring bounded on the north by Canada, on the east by the Atlantic, on the south by Mexico and the gulf with that surname and on the west by the Pacific, and having hemmed him thus tight and fast, is tugging him with amazing vigor all round the ring.

NEW SUGGESTIONS.

In his interview with the Secretary of the Interior on Thursday Mr. Huntington made a strong plea for the issuance of patents for those granted railroad lands which are occupied by settlers under contracts with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company to buy when the patents shall be issued. The two main grounds upon which he based his plea are, first, that the amount of land the company thus would be in a position to recover from the settlers would be an important element in the settlement of the Government's claim against the company, and second, that the lands would thus become taxable and the revenue of the State increased thereby. All this has reference to Secretary Smith's declared intention to order that no patents for granted lands shall issue until the railroad debt to the Government is adjusted.

This introduces a new and unexpected element into the controversy between the Government and the railroad. Formerly the issuance of patents was denied on the ground that the company had not completed its lines within the time specified in the grant. No sooner had this question been settled by the courts (generally in favor of the railroad) than this new question of the original subsidy is raised. The result is that settlers who have contracted to buy the lands, and who in thousands of instances have established homes upon them, are prevented, principally by the Government itself, from enjoying the security, comfort and other benefits of a home founded upon sufficient title. This is really the most serious phase of the whole case, and yet it is one that has received the least attention.

Mr. Caminetti's laboring with the Secretary has been chiefly in the interest of miners, his contention being that before patents are issued the granted lands should be carefully inspected, so as to ascertain and exclude mineral lands. This is well enough, but it is only a part of the matter; and to make all the other interests involved in the subject wait upon the solution of that branch of it is unjust and unstatesmanlike. The four kinds of lands involved are mineral, timber, grazing and agricultural. The two first have hardly more than a transient value, however great that may be; and as for the third, it does not, in the absence of cultivation to produce forage, contain an element of home-building. It is an important fact that the timber, mineral and grazing lands are remote from the agricultural regions, and generally unfit for cultivation. Our argument is that the man who makes a home and feels secure in its possession is a strong, essential and peculiar factor in the stability of a people and its Government. Why not issue patents for those agricultural lands on which settlers have made their homes and lived for many years, and thus give them the right to enjoy security, freedom and the rewards of their labor?

Mr. Huntington appears somewhat disingenuous when he says that if the Government should issue patents to him he could then give deeds to these homes, receive the money for them and pay this money to the Government on account of the railroad's debt. Would it not have been fairer for him to suggest that he would relinquish his claim to these lands, step entirely out of the matter, let the Government issue patents directly to the settlers, and let the settlers themselves pay the money into the Federal treasury, where it may be either placed to the credit of the railroad's account or held until the railroad's debt is adjusted? This would be cutting across lots and avoiding numerous legal circumlocutions and dangers without in any way affecting the equities existing between the Government and the railroad. Possibly Mr. Huntington is influenced by the consideration that these settlers have paid one-fifth of the purchase price and are paying annually an interest of seven per cent on the remainder, while he can borrow money at six per cent. Perhaps this consideration has caused him to refuse to issue quick claim deeds to the many settlers who were willing to accept them and take their chances with the Government on the score of a patent, and thus be relieved of paying the interest and in addition acquire titles which will give their homes permanency and a market value.

It is hoped that these suggestions, which we believe put a new phase on the subject, will receive serious attention from those who have a stronger desire to protect individual rights and foster the prosperity of the State than to "worry the railroad."

A SPLENDID IDEA.

The scheme set forth in yesterday's CALL to construct a grand boulevard between San Francisco and San Jose is one of the most cheering of recent evidences that the pride of our people is roused. San Mateo County, which has fine roads and some of the most beautiful towns and homes in the State, gave birth to the proposition; Santa Clara County has cheerfully accepted it, and no doubt San Francisco, which would enjoy the greatest benefit of all, will join in the enterprise. The scheme contemplates skirting the bay from San Jose to Colma, and then swinging westward to the ocean beach to meet the ocean boulevard now being constructed by the Park Commissioners. This will give access to San Francisco through Golden Gate Park and Golden Gate avenue.

The scheme is alluring. Bicyclists are the keenest judges of good roads, and to the shame of San Francisco it must be confessed that in making the run to San Jose they almost invariably cross the bay and use the splendid road maintained by Alameda and Santa Clara counties. The San Mateo and Santa Clara parts of the road down the western side of the bay are kept in that perfect condition for which the highways of those counties are famous; but when the San Francisco County line is reached one encounters dust in summer, mud in winter, and ruts, hummocks and chuckholes in all seasons. With the exception of Golden Gate avenue San Francisco has not a single decent means of vehicular exit, and even that thoroughfare is permitted by the authorities to be crowded with drays and hucksters' carts.

There are many famous drives in America. The one that most nearly approaches our contemplated boulevard is the shellroad at Mobile, which stretches for miles along the bay shore. It is made of broken oyster-shells, which form a smooth, white and perfectly clean road. Great magnolias line it on either side, their branches mingling overhead, adorned with those graceful tufts of Spanish moss that lend so exquisite a charm to the forests of the South, and when the trees are in bloom the delicious odor of the blossoms completes the fascination. The climate of our peninsula is blander even than that of Mobile, and the opportunities for the arboreal and floral adornment of our boulevard are vastly wider.

It is inevitable that in the years to come there will be a continuous city from the Golden Gate to San Jose. That part of the wealth of San Francisco which seeks means for an outing always has selected and always will select a country resting place on the western side of the bay. It seems strange that the vast wealth already settled along

this charming strip has not exercised an influence sufficiently strong to have caused the construction of a magnificent driveway long ago. The movement now afoot is evidently the delayed exercise of this force, and we shall all hope and strive for the fulfillment of its worthy ambition.

AN OLD COMPLICATION.

It does seem somewhat anomalous that our Government, by treaty with foreign powers, binds itself to protect their subjects living among us, and yet cannot interfere with the power of the States in dealing with infractions of their laws. It is an old problem and has been revived by the recent demand of Italy that the assassination of her subjects in Colorado be stopped by Federal authority. It seems impossible for foreign powers to understand that the Federal Government is principally a machine created by the States for the purpose of protection and of harmonizing their interests. It is true that the power thus delegated to it is enormous, but none the less restricted to specific functions. The exercise of the power with which it is invested the Federal Government may override and even suspend the authority of any State, but it has not been armed with the power to interfere in the enforcement of any State's laws.

The theory upon which the Government may pledge itself by treaty to protect aliens is that it does so on the implied pledge of each State to enforce its own laws, none of which are permitted to be in conflict with treaty stipulations. It is only when a State clearly exhibits a lack of power to enforce its laws that the Government may come to its rescue, and then only to re-establish the State authority. In this procedure there is no distinction affecting the safety of aliens. If it were not that the question of compensatory damages is generally inseparable from that of violation of State laws in the perpetration of outrages on aliens, the policy of the Government would be clear and easily followed. That is where the real anomaly exists. In the case of the assassination of Italians at New Orleans a few years ago, the Government, though lacking the power to punish the assassins, paid the damages demanded by Italy. Other instances of this kind have occurred. Manifestly there exists here an incongruity. If the States reserve the privilege of enforcing their own laws, they should bear all the burdens which belong to that privilege.

It is difficult to see how the Federal Government could assume the protection of aliens. Of course, Congress might by statute assume jurisdiction and employ the Federal courts distributed throughout the United States to exercise it. The difficulty in that arrangement would be that as the worst outrages against foreigners are of a riotous character, sudden in inception and of a mobbing character, the machinery of the widely scattered Federal courts, far weaker than the local constabulary, would be wholly inefficient. To increase the number and strength of these courts, or to enlarge the standing army to serve as a patrol, is utterly out of the question. Instances in which the State authority has proven inadequate in the end have been too rare to be considered in this connection. Every State has a well-drilled and highly efficient National Guard, which is able to suppress any riot that has gone beyond the control of the local authorities. It is only when National concerns are threatened—as in the case of the stoppage of the mails during the great railroad strike of last summer—that the Government interposes its power.

The strength of the law and the popular love of order and justice are a great deal stronger in the United States than in other countries, and we are ready to believe. For the matter of that we are ready to compare records with them on this subject. It happens that American laborers are never involved in these European riots and hence that we never have occasion to demand reprisals on their account. On the other hand, a large proportion of laborers in America are foreigners. The antagonism of American laborers toward them is often provoked by the foreigners themselves in many ways not related to the mere matter of competition. This is a lesson that every foreign power should learn.

LIBRARY BUILDINGS.

The stately building, noble in architecture and beautiful in the glow of stainless marble, which has been erected in Stockton for a public library by the munificence of the late Dr. W. P. Hazleton, ought to be a lamp unto the feet and an inspiration to the minds of the millionaires and of the people of every city in California.

In many things are the cities and towns of California equal or superior to those of similar size in the East, but in respect to libraries and art galleries they are woefully inferior. Art galleries, indeed, must wait for a fuller development of wealth and culture, but for library buildings there is no need of waiting. We are a reading people. Even the New Englanders do not read more nor a better class of books than the Californians. The demand for books on the part of the people has been sufficient to cause the establishment of libraries in every part of the State. These libraries, however, in nearly every instance are badly located or insecurely housed. We need everywhere library buildings stately, noble and beautiful as the one at Stockton, and for these we ought to be able to look, as the Eastern cities have been able to, to the millionaires who, having made their money in the community, are willing to erect for themselves monuments that will keep their names in honored remembrance forever.

Much as might be expected of millionaires, however, it would be nobler in a community to erect a suitable library building for itself. New York, Philadelphia and Chicago have magnificent libraries erected by the generosity of millionaires and these are civic ornaments of which the people are proud. Boston has no such evidence of the public spirit of her millionaires, but she has a just cause for pride in the great public library building recently opened, which was erected at the expense of the city in response to the enlightened demand of the people themselves.

San Francisco alone, among the great cities of the Union, has no library building of any note or importance. Much has been done here by private munificence, but in this respect there is a sad lack. Like nearly every other city in the State we lack a noble edifice for storing the volumes that contain the memorials of history, the records of science and the imperishable thoughts of genius. The building at Stockton is not only a monument to one man's wealth, but a suggestion to the whole State. What city in California will be next to house its library in halls of marble?

ENCOURAGING NEWS.

John D. Spreckels, in an interview published in this issue of the CALL, gives the pleasing information that Governor Budd has assured him of his intention to sign the San Joaquin terminal bill. While nothing else could have been expected of the Governor, a great many public-spirited citizens have feared that the building,

persuasion and other kinds of pressure that have been so fervently brought to bear on him might cause him to swerve. Nothing short of a miracle can now prevent his performance of a plain duty. The moment is so critical, and the interests involved so far-reaching, that a popular feeling of security will be assured only when the bill has been actually signed. So far as the CALL is concerned, it has never entertained the slightest fear on the subject. The only feeling we have in the matter is one of sympathy for a man placed in the Governor's position, in which he is called upon to resist the most powerful appeals to which any man could be subjected.

A ROASTED RALPH.

The amazing audacity of Julian Ralph in attempting to discuss so profound and various a subject as transportation in California is ably exposed in this week's issue of the Wave. *Harper's Weekly*, which published this absurd product of Mr. Ralph's fecund imagination, is the first periodical, so far as we know, that has ever commissioned him to write upon any profound subject, and the dismal result of the experiment will probably be a sufficient warning against repetition.

While Mr. Ralph has touched the truth at a few points, the general effect of his contribution discloses a perception so shallow, a bitterness so vindictive and a draft upon sources of information so clearly antagonistic to fairness, that the loudest demagogue in California may reverently lift his hat to the superior genius of Mr. Ralph. The editor of *Harper's Weekly* may be superbly indifferent to the fact that such an article as this, written by a man the least qualified to discuss it intelligently, may hurt California, by reason of its misrepresentations, and he may be content to take his chances on punishment in a future life for wrongs committed in the flesh, but it is somewhat hard to realize that the courtesies of a generous welcome have been repaid with this peculiar form of appreciation which gentlemen do not mention unless they are willing to fight.

Between the danger of inflicting a severe punishment on an Inspector of Election, who was convicted of a felony in neglecting to sign the returns, and the other danger of establishing a precedent of leniency that may prove mischievous in the future, Judge Wallace has a choice with no pleasant alternative.

The Oakland clergymen who want the privilege of riding their bicycles on the sidewalk pay a poor compliment to the superb streets of that city.

A SERMON THAT DID SOME GOOD.

As emigrants from Wales at the tender age of 12 months it was not to be expected that I could preach in my mother-tongue as one of the manner born when I went back to the old country a full-blown preacher in 1882.

The worst of it was that I was consumed with the desire to preach a sermon in Welsh before I died. When I was a divinity student I had worked at that sermon during the years of my preaching I had put finishing touches to it, and on the boat going I embellished it every day. Perhaps some people will think this an unnecessary amount of labor, but let them try to throw off gems of oratory in a language they want to use, they will know, and let that language be Welsh. They will understand then why I wrestled so long with that sermon.

I happened to reach my native village just in time to celebrate the eighty-second anniversary of the United States, and when they invited me to preach my first thought was, "This is my chance for using the sermon." Sunday morning arrived, and the people came from far and near to the service in traps and dogcarts, waggonettes and even hay-wagons. The churchyard was surrounded by vehicles and the church was thronged with people.

It was with considerable trepidation that I went up the pulpit steps with my Welsh sermon in the right pocket and an English one in the left, wondering whether I dared preach to these people in their own tongue. However much or little English they knew they all understood Welsh and could criticize it.

But would they be critical? A glance at the simple, kindly folk—the men in smock-frocks and the women in quaint pointed hats—was so reassuring that I put out my tongue and began in a hurry, like a man who plunges into cold water. A more delighted congregation it would have been impossible to find, for the villagers took it as a personal compliment that any one should come from America and preach to them in their beloved Welsh.

My success was so marked that the clergyman of a neighboring parish insisted that I should preach for him the following Sunday.

"But it would take me years to preach another Welsh sermon," I pleaded. "Preach in English again," replied the clergyman cheerily, and he added: "You know there are more than eight miles between my two parishes. You might preach it at the other in the afternoon."

The following Sunday when I arrived at my friend's church a cold rain was overcast my brow to find the same traps and dogcarts, waggonettes and hay-wagons, around the churchyard, and almost the same congregation occupying the benches of the church. However, as I could not preach extempore in Welsh under such circumstances, I decided to preach in English, and delivered the same old sermon.

After a hasty luncheon the pastor and I drove off to the other parish. The road was very picturesque, but in the intervals of admiring the scenery I could not help noticing that the same traps and dogcarts, waggonettes and hay-wagons—that had become so familiar to me were going in the direction that we were.

"Do the people all live this way?" I asked. "Oh, no," replied the clergyman carelessly, "they are going to afternoon service."

"But they are going to church again," replied the clergyman cheerily, and he added: "You know there are more than eight miles between my two parishes. You might preach it at the other in the afternoon."

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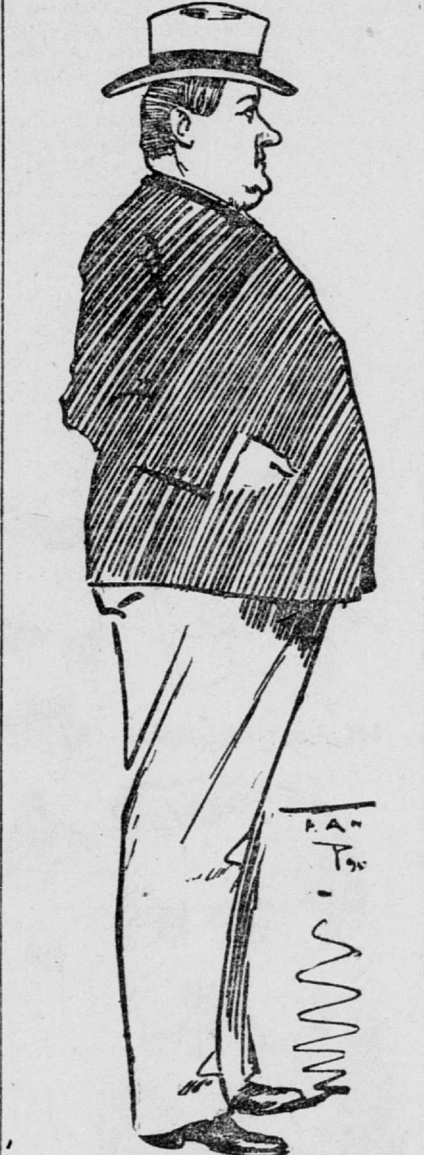
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AROUND THE CORRIDORS.

While a group of old-timers were discussing the early-day period in the Occidental Hotel yesterday Jim Brazell, a mining expert, dropped in, and after listening to the conversation said to a disinterested bystander: "Do you know of anything quite so productive of full-grown lies as the period when the rubber was in the Amazon fields? Why, it seems to me, and I came here in 1873, that some 700 men were the first to land where the Postal Telegraph building now stands; and the worst of it was that they all got into a 14-foot Whitchell boat. I believe there are at least 10,000 men who paid 50 cents for an onion and twice as many who are still talking about fifty-dollar slugs being as thick as nickels are now. You bet, the opportunities for quick, appalling, iron-clad romances can be found in conversation regarding the early days."

"The other day I heard a man say that the street was paved here in 1865 with plug tobacco for a distance of eighty feet. They tell that a fellow sent three shiploads around the Horn, and when it arrived there was hardly anybody to eat it, so they concluded to use it for street pavements."

"About every tenth man you meet in San Francisco to-day shakes his head and refers,



COLONEL JIM BRAZELL REFLECTS SOME PIONEER REMINISCENCES.
(Sketches from life for the "Call" by Nankrell.)

with a sad expression on his face, to the time when he camped where the Palace Hotel now stands and the spruce from the breakers splash in his face. To say that he could have bought two acres facing on Market street for a bale of hay is nothing at all, and is now becoming a common phrase among the 'has beens.'"

Somebody asked Colonel Brazell if he remembered when the stock market used to boom. "Do remember when the stock market was booming? Well, rather. Now you are talking about something that touches on fate. Why, wasn't the Stock Exchange a seething mass of millions, piling over each other and sending the shares up into the sky?"

Isn't it a fact that the entire coast was clothed in an opulent atmosphere, and didn't the people reap the harvest of the wonderful gold and silver output from the Comstock mines? There was a proposition that the country some good, and it would cost the same as today if we could get free coinage. Don't I recall without an effort the fact that men who didn't a dollar when they struck the town were made rich in a week speculating in stocks, and didn't everybody have money down to their elbows, who were allowed to play jackstones with gold nuggets? A man could get \$5000 any time for expending a claim, and do it in less than a week. Everybody knows of the time."

"Say Jim," chimed in a voice, "ain't you giving us a little bit of the early-day variety of romance yourself?"

J. A. Yerrington, late commissioner from Nevada to the Midwinter Fair, was at the Palace yesterday, and gave an interesting account of the late rich strike in the Silver Star district in that State. "The mines referred to are located in Esmeralda County," said he, "and the location of the vein illustrates the proverbial good luck of some men. Some time ago when the mills at Soda Springs, on the line of the Carson and Colorado road, shut down owing to the low price of silver, seven or eight of the boys who had been working there went out in the hills about eight miles from that point and took up sixteen claims in a locality which showed surface indications of gold. There was one piece of ground which had not been located by the party but which attracted the attention of one of their number, Ed Brown. A pathway ran into it which had been made by the miles which were used to pack wood to the mill and Brown found spots where the hoofs of these animals had uncovered rich quartz. He quietly made a location and by working a few feet found the ledge, upon which he started to sink. He first took out fourteen tons of ore, which he milled as a test and got \$100 a ton. He then went down on the ledge ninety feet and ran a tunnel in to connect with the incline and then sank a shaft to a depth of 160 feet, where he found the ledge fifteen feet thick. By drifting through the ledge he succeeded in extracting 120 tons of ore, which he netted \$10,000. A shaft was sunk thirty feet deeper, or 190 feet in all, and the developments showed insight, without stopping, \$300,000 in ore. The claim seems to hold out in depth both as to size of vein and quality of ore, and it is impossible to estimate its worth until it has been fully developed."

E. F. Hall, an official of the Chicago City Railway Company, who was at the Baldwin yesterday, gave an interesting description of the methods adopted by a great system of street railways to keep its lines open during a severe snowstorm. "In Chicago and other large Eastern cities are confronted by conditions which do not prevail in San Francisco," said he. "Snowstorms are frequent in the winter time with us, and the heavy ones cost us from \$2000 to \$5000 each, besides the loss of traffic, which amounts to \$2000 a day. We are needed at the approach of a storm some eight or ten hours before the snow begins to fall, so that every precaution may be taken. It is frequently the case that we employ 250 men for snow work. Up to a year or so ago we had been in the habit of using hundreds of tons of salt every winter, but this plan has now been abandoned, because we believe it tends to keep the earth moist at rail points, allowing them to go down, so that the pounding of the wheels on the rails is so injurious to the iron parts of the car equipment. We maintain seven wreck wagons, the general use of which corresponds to that of a fire department, as the horses are kept hitched ready to respond to a call at any moment."

D. J. Roberts, the mining prospector, of this city, who recently returned from a trip to the Colorado gold fields, has wandered over a good part of the world in his time and has

sought wealth in many climes. Yesterday, while sitting in the Grand, he gave several gentlemen a short account of the life of a rubber gatherer in the Amazon fields, a section of country visited by him about four years ago. "The tapping season," said he, "extends over a period of twelve weeks on an average, and this part of the work is done in the morning. It requires a good deal of skill, as deep incisions will kill a tree, while if they are too shallow the sap will not flow. The sap runs about five hours and it takes about three pounds of it to make one pound of rubber. Little cups are used to catch the sap, and the principle is much the same as that employed in an Eastern rubber tree, rubber tree, however, differs from sugar that the latter is seldom tapped in over three or four places, while the former is literally covered with incisions at the end of the season. A thousand pounds of rubber is a pretty good season's work, but at the present price of rubber none but American workingmen would care to follow this vocation."

"A first-class newspaper man was spoilt when Professor Kennedy of the Franklin Grammar School issued a paper called 'The State' Mayne to a number of friends at the Baldwin Hotel last night. 'I used to know Professor Kennedy in Santa Clara County, when for a time he edited the Santa Clara Tribune for John Sullivan. One of the burning questions regarding the railroad was whether the county should donate to the Southern Pacific Company about \$300,000 worth of bonds that had been subscribed for by the county in aid of the railroad. Professor Kennedy wrote a vigorous article in the Tribune against the donation to the railroad company. Sullivan was against the donation, but he managed to hop around to the office and said:

"See here, Kennedy, I don't want you to go too far on that, because I may have to flop, you know."

Kennedy replied: 'Oh, that's all right, the paper can flop easily enough when the time comes.'"

"The next week another stirring article was printed in the Tribune against giving the bonds to the company."

"A day or two afterward Sullivan sent for his editorial writer and said: 'It's all right, Kennedy, give the paper the flop. The railroad has fixed it with me satisfactorily.'"

"The next issue of the paper contained the following: 'We have been paid our price and therefore we flop, and have nothing further to say against giving the bonds to the railroad company. We believe that is the best thing to be done.'"

"Kennedy was discharged, and from that day to this he has said that Sullivan's lack of appreciation of his ability as a newspaper writer shunted him out of the journalistic profession."

A. J. Goodrich, an Eastern excursion agent who is in the city in a conversation yesterday regarding the possibilities for securing emigration to California in the future, told some plain truths. He said that there were many farmers in Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois and Missouri who would willingly sell out their holdings in those States and come to California if they would be assured that land could be secured here at a reasonable figure. "What is necessary," said Mr. Goodrich, "is to disabuse their minds of the idea that land out here is worth \$2000 an acre, which many of them believe to be a fact. Los Angeles has succeeded in getting the Board of Education to make up into small holdings and thus ready to increasing the population tributary to that city, and San Francisco has an ample field in which to do the same. If the territory lying between the Siskiyou and Tehachapi mountains was filled up with producing and consuming farmers, this city would have taken a long step toward rendering hard times a thing of the past."

An excursion party from the Alma Sanitarium in Michigan will arrive here to-day, and rooms have been secured at the Palace for the members. They travel in the private car "Alma," which is specially fitted up for just such outings, which are one of the features of the institution. The tour will extend to Fresno and other points in the southern portion of the State, after which the East will receive attention.

The large dining hall of the Palace was thrown open to guests yesterday for the first time this season. This is looked upon as an indication that the expected flow of travel from the southern portion of the State has begun to materialize.

A Raymond excursion party, comprising seventy people, arrived from the south last evening and registered at the Palace. All the members of the party reside in Boston and that vicinity.



SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1895

JUST ABOUT THE WEATHER.

There is hope for warmer weather, if the signal service experts are correct. It is predicted for today, a fair day with a light breeze, and a slowly rising temperature during Saturday. Fresh southerly winds during the day, shifting to westerly winds Saturday evening.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

The week's building contracts of San Francisco were \$240,000.

The old pilot boat George Peabody was recently lost on the Japan coast.

Governor Budd will address the Manufacturers' Convention on Tuesday.

Olympus Packer, a well-known headhunter, opened new headquarters at Golden Gate Park.

A number of society women have pledged help to the Metropolitan Musical Society.

J. H. Jewett, a wealthy importer of silks, arrived from Japan on the China yesterday.

Joseph Brown, a writer, severely beat two Chinamen last night and then went to jail.

Several good sales of city real estate have been made this week at satisfactory prices.

Harry Moore is to be arrested on a charge of not providing for the maintenance of his child.

Applicants for teachers' certificates will be examined at the Normal School building today.

It is now possible that Conductor Fritz Scheel will start a musical conservatory on the European plan.

Dr. Abrams delivered a lecture at the Cooper Medical College on "Some Marvels of Modern Medicine."

Harry Olsen, an iron-worker, fell in the Parrott building yesterday and received probably fatal injuries.

A committee of Oakland insurance agents have asked local managers to combine on rates across the bay.

Fairmount residents say that they are at the mercy of lawless characters and want better police protection.

In his sermon at the Temple last night, Dr. Vooranger declared that the Jew is not a hoarder of money.

Gustave Broman, the canoe navigator, was arrested yesterday on a charge of perjury preferred by Mrs. Roy.

Rosie Hayes, deserted by her lover, committed suicide at 121 Ellis street last night by taking carbolic acid.

Pete Beamish deeded real estate valued at \$60,000 to a member of the firm of Neustadter Bros. as security for debt.

Laura D. Fair, the slayer of James Crittenden, is trying to raise funds by selling books to teach her dying mother at Yuma.

The Grand Jury questioned Judge Campbell yesterday regarding his handling of the bonds and granting continuances.

A sensation is promised in the Blythe case. The attorneys for Mrs. Hinckley are to be charged with using improper methods.

The board of managers of the California Society Sons of the American Revolution met yesterday and elected members and officers.

Fire Marshal Towse and Detective Handley are investigating an effort made to set fire to Donnelly's lodging-house at 140 Minna street.

Mrs. J. C. Allen of 120 Eighth street has sworn out a warrant for the arrest of Harry Moore, for failing to support his minor child.

Walter R. Lambert, the missing clerk of the Oakland police, left for Honolulu on the Mariposa, which sailed a week ago yesterday.

The florists and flower-peddlers continued their fight before the committee of the Board of Supervisors last night. Decision reserved.

W. R. Anderson jumped into the bay yesterday afternoon and almost lost his life. He helped himself, when a relief party appeared.

Health Officer Keene has recommended that several schools be immediately severed, on account of their present sanitary condition.

The manufacturers will open reception rooms at the Grand Hotel Monday morning for the use of those attending the convention on Tuesday.

The firm of Buckingham & Hecht will sue the city for \$10,000 damages because of a faulty sewer which flooded their warehouses last December.

The hearing in the case of Henry McDonald to secure his legacy was postponed by Judge Coffey yesterday and will probably be settled out of court.

Captain Hawley, superintendent of Spreckels' line of towboats, was run into by an elctric car yesterday while driving along Stuart street and was badly hurt.

The Supreme Court has ordered the administrator of the estate of Henry Welch to pay to the widow the accrued family allowance of \$125 a month since 1889.

On St. Patrick's day at St. Joseph's Church, Tenth street, Oberlin's solemn high mass will be sung with a select choir. The sermon will be appropriate to the occasion.

R. Porter Ashe has filed his answer to the demand from Thomas H. Williams that he turn over property belonging to Mrs. Terry, which Williams charges he had concealed.

The Supreme Court has ordered the executors of the will of Solomon O. Heydenfeldt to pay the mortgage on a property left to the testator's children from the general estate.

Two immigrants arrived from Texas day before yesterday, misled by a newspaper statement, alleging that Guatemala was offering inducements for American immigration.

Look on the thirteenth page if you wish to find out how the railroad trains run. The CALL publishes these tables free of charge—simply for the accommodation of the public.

Judge Wallace has sentenced John McDonald, convicted of grand larceny, to seven years and six months imprisonment, and Evelyn Allen, convicted of the same offense, to a similar term.

The sureties on the forfeited bond of Robert Rutledge, who was arrested for felony embezzlement last September, have asked to be released on account of a misunderstanding of the facts.

Relatives of Mrs. Benker, who disappeared several days ago, have been looking for her dead on the street, and that the body, after lying at the Morgue several days, was buried in the potter's field.

John Wesley King was thrown from the filly Lamero in the first race at the track yesterday, and received injuries that will probably result fatally. Hy and Ferrier were the only victors which won.

Edwin Kent of Oakland has brought suit against the Southern Pacific Company for \$1,000 damages. He shows that during the last July he was for nine days refused passage upon his commutation ticket.

The project of painting the lampposts contiguous to fire-alarm boxes a bright vermilion and indicating the location of the box on the glass panes was adopted by the Street Lights Committee of the Board of Supervisors yesterday.

The estate of Jane White has been finally settled by Judge Coffey, and the disinterested contest of her will made by Mrs. Helen Stewart, Mrs. White's sister. Her estate, worth about \$50,000 was left mostly to her brother, William H. White.

Barney Schreiber, a horseman, has been appointed guardian of the person and estate of Felix Carr, a jockey. Carr is 17 years old and has an estate worth \$60,000, which is increasing at the rate of \$10,000 a year from his earnings on the track.

The San Jose Mercury is on sale at the following named places in San Francisco: Pringle Hotel; Occidental Hotel; Occidental Hotel; Baldwin Hotel; J. K. Cooper, 742 Market street; J. S. Albro, 1000 Market street; Fierston Bros., 225 Kearny street.

The case of M. J. O'Connor, who was convicted of felony for refusing to sign election returns, was continued yesterday by Judge Wallace when the defendant came up for sentence. The court did not think the offense such a one as demanded a penalty of imprisonment, but was rather a case for a fine. He wishes counsel to argue the point and so put the case over.

P. Zamale, charged with passing a counterfeit dollar, was dismissed from custody by United States Commissioner Hancock yesterday morning. The evidence showed that there was no intent to defraud. Zamale keeps the Boston restaurant, at 151 Sixth street, and unwittingly passed a counterfeit dollar in change to one of his customers. When Secret Service Agent of the Treasury Harris went to inquire into the matter Zamale refused to say anything about it and pushed Harris into the street. His arrest followed.

Harry Summers, a man of uncertain occupation and 52 years old, was arrested on Friday last night at a late hour because he had too many water-buckets in his possession. He was seen by a special officer carrying him to the police station, where he was questioned as to where he got them and could give no satisfactory account of the property or himself. He was committed to the old City Prison and charged with petty larceny. The buckets are at the police station in evidence and for identification.

YOUNG ARTISTS AT THEIR WORK.

WHAT IS BEING DONE BY THE BOYS' LIFE CLASS AT HOPKINS ART SCHOOL.

REPRESENTATIVE STUDIES.

THERE WAS NEVER A TIME WHEN CALIFORNIA PROMISED SO MUCH IN ART.

There was never before in the history of the art schools of California so large or so promising an attendance as at present. California's crop of budding artists promise more and better work than ever before.



A COMPOSITION CLASS STUDY.
[From an original sketch made for the "Call" by R. Edgren.]

Whether or not they will receive any adequate encouragement from Californians is to be seen. That they deserve it is admitted by the most competent authorities on the subject. A glance at the life class in the Hopkins Art School shows so much at first that it is hard to determine where to begin to pick winners; that is, students whose work promises to make a reputation for this State in both national and international art circles.

The boys' life class at the school is larger now than it ever has been before. The work is stronger and more complete, more finished and more correct than it ever has been before. There are pupils from all over the country, and there is more than one nationality represented. Each man's work tells to some extent the story of his hopes and ambitions, and when one considers that talent, with its attendant desires, is molded by one man, so far as technical instruction is concerned, it is possible to appreciate in some degree the duties of Arthur F. Mathews, the instructor of the life class.

So far as the discipline of an ordinary school is concerned there is little visible. The model poses and the students study from such points of vantage as seems best even more encouragement from the local patrons of art than those same patrons now offer to foreign painters.

It would be impossible to reproduce entirely representative, that is to say, numbers, work of the boys' life class at the Hopkins Art School, and as a result selections are necessary. Everything in the life class is a study and all the studies are from life of course. Aside from the studies from the nude composition enters strongly into the work of the class.

R. Edgren's sketch is a composition class study of the life class at the Hopkins Art School.

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So far as the discipline of an ordinary school is concerned there is little visible. The model poses and the students study from such points of vantage as seems best even more encouragement from the local patrons of art than those same patrons now offer to foreign painters.

It would be impossible to reproduce entirely representative, that is to say, numbers, work of the boys' life class at the Hopkins Art School, and as a result selections are necessary. Everything in the life class is a study and all the studies are from life of course. Aside from the studies from the nude composition enters strongly into the work of the class.

R. Edgren's sketch is a composition class study of the life class at the Hopkins Art School.

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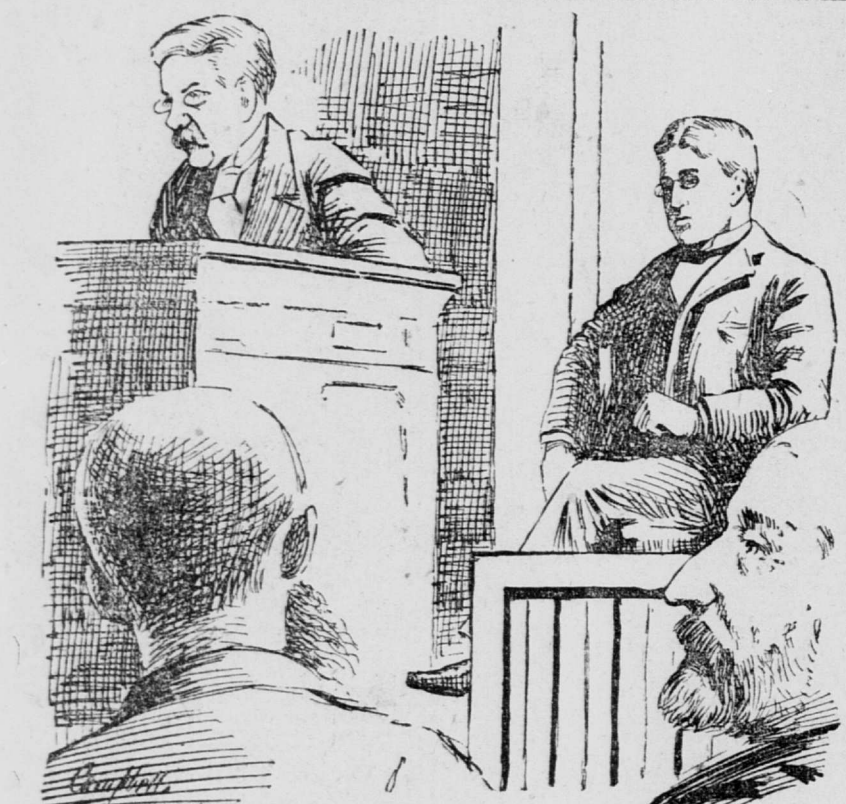
BEGINS TO LOOK LIKE THE END.

ALL THE TESTIMONY IN THE STRIKERS' TRIAL HAS BEEN INTRODUCED.

KNIGHT THE CHIEF WITNESS

MONTEITH HAD TO CONTEST EVERY INCH OF THE HARD-FOUGHT FIELD.

The trial of the Sacramento strikers practically came to an end yesterday. All the testimony is in, and the only things that remain to be done are the closing speeches of counsel, the Judge's charge to the jury and then the verdict. The taking of testimony has occupied sixty-two court days, spread over a term of five months, and the transcript of the case covers 5500



JUDGE MORROW LISTENING TO THE TESTIMONY OF ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY KNIGHT.
[From a courtroom sketch by a "Call" artist.]

pages of typewritten foolscap. In this connection Attorney Monteith for the strikers remarked that it had taken thirty-six days for the prosecution to put in the case, while the defense had only occupied twenty-six days.

"That is quite true, Mr. Monteith," said Judge Morrow, with a smile, "but you fail to mention that a considerable portion of those thirty-six days was taken up by your cross-examination."

"Your Honor is right," said Monteith, "but we were compelled to fight every inch of the ground."

There was a larger attendance at the trial yesterday than during any day since the proceedings began. It had leaked out that Assistant United States District Attorney Samuel Knight was to be put on the stand by the defense and a lively tilt was expected between him and Mr. Monteith. Knight was called, but District Attorney Foote would not let him answer many of the questions put to him.

"How long did your term of Assistant United States District Attorney last?" began Monteith. "From early in 1886 to early in 1894," was the answer.

Monteith—"Where were you from May 26 to July 1?"

Knight—"As far as I can remember, in my office."

Monteith—"What was done when Judge Irving Carpenter, W. H. Herrin and one other Southern Pacific official were present in your office?"

Foote—"I object. Anything and everything done for the United States in the District Attorney's office is confidential."

Monteith—"All we want to show is that there was a conference."

Judge Morrow—"In the case of Sparf, now under sentence for murder, an attempt was made to get similar testimony. I sustained in objection and counsel excepted. The Supreme Court thought so little of the matter that it did not even notice it. The objection is sustained."

Monteith—"I merely wish to show that such conferences were held and that the object was to send the United States Marshal to Sacramento."

Foote—"I object! I object!"

Monteith—"Do you remember the conference held in the Palace Hotel, Mr. Knight?"

Foote—"I object. Your Honor has already ruled on this point."

Monteith—"I refer to the conference in the Palace Hotel telegraph office, when A. N. Towne, A. A. Fillmore, Charles A. Garter and the Southern Pacific attorneys were present?"

Knight—"I don't remember any such conference."

Foote—"I object to the witness answering."

Knight—"As Mr. Foote objects I will not answer any more questions."

Monteith—"Did you have any conferences with any one?"

Foote—"As Assistant United States District Attorney he cannot be examined upon any of these subjects. I was advised that Mr. Knight was to be put on the stand and the defense is simply attempting to make him out witness. I object to Mr. Monteith's line of examination."

Monteith—"One of our contentions is that Mr. Knight should not have appeared here as prosecuting attorney because he knew he was to be called as a witness."

Foote—"I suppose you want to disqualify Mr. Knight from making the opening argument in this case."

Monteith—"We will waive any objections to his right to argue."

Foote—"Did you or did you not as United States District Attorney have any conferences with the officers of the Southern Pacific?"

Knight—"P-did not."

Monteith—"Did you not issue a subpoena for A. N. Towne?"

Foote—"I object."

Judge Morrow—"The ruling of the court is that you cannot follow that line of questions, Mr. Monteith."

Monteith—"I simply wanted to show his connection with the Woodland cases, your honor."

Foote objected, and then Monteith asked Knight what he knew about the Yolo troubles. Foote was slow in introducing an objection, and Knight turning to him asked, "Is there an objection?" at which the strikers in court laughed. Knight was then excused, and John Luy, George T. Knox and Mrs. M. J. Knox were examined, after which the defense rested. The prosecution also rested, and the court set next Monday week for the hearing of argument. Assistant United States District Attorney Knight will occupy two hours in his opening speech, Monteith will occupy five hours and Foote will take three hours

to make his closing remarks. His honor will deliver his charge, and the famous case will go to the jury.

WILL SEND DELEGATES.

The San Francisco Labor Council Will Offer to Take Part in the Manufacturers' Convention.

The Labor Council, at its regular weekly meeting held in Union Hall, 1159 Mission street, last evening, decided to accept the invitation of the Chamber of Commerce to send delegates to the manufacturers' convention, and A. Fuhrst, M. McGlynn and J. F. Burns were elected to represent the council in that body.

Delegate A. Fuhrst reported in regard to his trip to Washington as a representative of the union seamen of this coast. He stated that the passage of the bill for the protection of American sailors, introduced by Congressman Maguire, was materially aided by the flood of petitions sent to Senators and Congressmen by labor unions all over the country.

A communication was received from the Seattle Labor Council warning workingmen to stay away from that town, as even if the proposed canal across the State becomes a certainty there are plenty of men to do the work. Miners are also cautioned against going to the Alaska mines.

It was decided to appeal to Governor Budd to favorably consider House bill

over the country.

The sport at the track yesterday was marred by an unfortunate accident in the first race, that will probably result in the death of Jockey Kinzie, who had the mount on Ladameo, an outsider in the betting. So much consideration was felt for the lad that, on inquiring of one track official as to the boy's condition at the conclusion of the last run, he replied that he didn't know how he was. But this is in keeping with the policy of the present meeting; as long as the dollars come in at the gate let the mill grind.

The race was a five-furlong affair for maidens, Kingsley being a 6 to 5 favorite. Mt. Carlos—ridden by Fred Carillo, who was once ruled off the turf for one of the most barefaced jobs ever perpetrated on a track, the pulling of Al Farrow—was played as the good thing in the race.

Previous to the race Carillo was reported to have inebriated too freely of the cup that inebriates, and I for one fully concur in this rumor, for his actions after dismounting substantiated it. At any rate, while the horses were fairly well bunched an eighth from the wire, Mount Carlos swerved in as well as could be seen from a press-stand that might as well be in the basement for all the view of a race that it commands, bumping Ladameo, throwing her to her knees.

"Cornucob," as little Kinzie was called, was thrown, striking heavily on his head, causing concussion of the brain. Willing hands carried him to the jockeys' room, and up to the time of leaving the track after the last race the boy had not recovered consciousness, and by the way the attending physician spoke life was a 1 to 10 chance.

Robert Kinzie, which was the boy's proper name, was in the employ of Mike Kelly, and while he never gave promise of becoming a Griffin or a Tarral was a conscientious and honest little fellow, who did the best he could.

Of the "dogs" that started in the race the Julia Martin filly proved the best, with Rosalie second and Kingsley third.

Riley Gramann was up on the block again yesterday, and I thought by the way matters began the young plunger was going to pay out what he had made on the ground the two preceding days, but the opposite proved the case. Riley fancied Quint in the six-furlong handicap, playing her on the outside and "boosting" the prices against the others. Well, Wheelock and the New Yorkers took a fall out of him, playing Ferrier at 2 to 1. Pittsburgh Phil, however, played Bellicoso. Kinzie was to have ridden Nebuchadnezzar, but after the accident Sloan was put up and rode over-weight. Captain Coster, who I think has suddenly been rated too high, was heavily played at 5 to 1. It was simply no race at all, for Ferrier took the lead after passing the half, and won easily by three lengths. Bellicoso was second, about the same distance in front of Captain Coster. If a race were made for horses on stilts Quint might possibly have a chance, for on the present track in the shape she's in now, she couldn't beat her owner, and he doesn't appear to be threatened with speed.

If old Hy Dy didn't like the money yesterday I never saw him when he did. The old brown gelding certainly looked eligible for the two-year-old race. And he went out and got it with ease, starting second, winning in 1:48. This is hardly form. Barney Schreiber has been to the theater and jollied himself into thinking Red Pike would win. He did fairly well—finished third. The second race, a half-mile, was won by the Captain Coster, who ran a good race, but lost to Lloyd up, in a race won in 49 3/4 seconds. Yesterday, with Chorn up, she opened up a gap soon after the start, and won in 1:48. This is hardly form. Barney Schreiber has been to the theater and jollied himself into thinking Red Pike would win. He did fairly well—finished third. The second race, a half-mile, was won by the Captain Coster, who ran a good race, but lost to Lloyd up, in a race won in 49 3/4 seconds. Yesterday, with Chorn up, she opened up a gap soon after the start, and won in 1:48. This is hardly form. 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